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CENTRAL AMERICA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

The Refusal of President Martinez to Sign the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

GEN. CASS' DISPATCH TO GEN. LAMAR.

Sharp Language----Vested Rights of Americans to be Protected.

A Fleet Gone to Both Sides of the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 19, 1858.

By the steamship *Columbus* I have received the following letter on Transit matters, and the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, dated Managua, June 29, which is from a source that may be relied upon. My correspondent has seen Gen. CASS' dispatch on the refusal of President MARTINEZ to sign the Treaty, and quotes the substance of it as follows:

"You President MARTINEZ) have insulted this Government by withholding the treaty, after pledging yourself to Gen. LAMAR that you sent it by a special messenger, and asking the General to expedite his journey by sending him on the *Falcon*, if he were too late for the Aspinwall steamer. You, also, induced the messenger to believe that he bore the treaty. You afterwards assigned as a reason for not having sent it, that you had written an autograph letter to President BUCHANAN, asking him to submit to certain modifications to it, which letter you never wrote. We demand, as the only reparation you can make, the return of the treaty as ratified by the Assembly.

The fact is further known that MARTINEZ even sent a certificate to YRISSARI that the treaty had been ratified, but telling YRISSARI to get amendments, if possible, and if not, to promise that the ratified treaty should be sent on in four weeks. He said his political feelings being with the people of Nicaragua, depended upon a radical change in the treaty, as they were all opposed to it, and would use it to his ruin, and much more of the same sort."

As regards vested rights of American citizens in Nicaragua, General CASS told President MARTINEZ that the Government of the United States would not submit to any arbitrary action of Nicaragua—that as the country was devoid of adequate tribunals, the Cabinet at Washington had no other resource but to decide these matters for themselves; and for this purpose a proper naval force had been dispatched to both sides of the Isthmus.

The White Company has succeeded in fixing three things:

First. The Assembly will, *with the understanding of the Government*, disapprove of all and every act it has done in relation to the Transit matter with VANDERBILT, and enable it thus, by decree, to get out of the compromise. The Government will then send a special commission to the United States with full powers to settle the dispute between the Ship Canal Company and the Government of Nicaragua relative to the extension of time. If the parties cannot agree, the questions at issue will be submitted to arbitration, in accordance with Article 32 of the primary grant, as amended by Article 8th of the 19th of June, 1857. Gen. JEREZ, I have reason to know, has been offered this mission, both to the Government of the United States and to the Company, and will accept it, acting in conjunction with YRISSARI, or under his direction.

Should there be positive news of the intention of VANDERBILT to open the route, then there is but one way left, and that is to deny him the right of the land transit.

By the 15th of August next, all these matters will be settled.

The transit road from La Virgin to San Juan del Sur is in good condition, and will be kept so by the agent of the White Company. SCOTT is fixing up the river boats at San Juan del Norte for VANDERBILT, while MILLER is working for him at Castillo. In a couple of days President MARTINEZ goes to Castillo, and will take the lake-steamer *Virgin* again in possession, and bring her up to Granada.

The *San Carlos*, the best lake-steamer, is still on the sand-bank, where she went ashore on the 27th of February. It is believed her boilers, bed-plates and engines will have to be taken out before she is raised on blocks for repairs. F. W. R.

Arrival of the Columbus—Progress of Federation—Politics in Honduras—The Cochineal Harvest—Resignation of the President of San Salvador—The Cass-Yrissari Treaty—Loss of the Steamer San Carlos—Affairs in Costa Rica—A Railroad from San Jose to Punta Arenas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 19, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's mail steamship *Columbus*, Capt. LUDWIG, arrived here from Central American ports on the morning of the 6th inst. Her cargo consisted of 352 ceroons cochineal, 852 bags coffee, 3,620 hides, and 125 packages sundries. Among her passengers were AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., one of the engineers and surveyors for the Honduras Railroad; F. H. HARDCASTLE, Esq., a British naturalist; and Dr. J. W. LIVINGSTON, of New-York. The dates are from the city of Guatemala to June 27, Acajutla, Salvador, 29th; La Union, June 30; and San José de Costa Rica to the 2d of July. The *Columbus* did not touch at San Juan del Sur on her return, so we have papers from Nicaragua only up to June 16.

HONDURAS.

Honduras, in response to President MARTINEZ'S proclamation inviting a union of the Central American States into a single Republic, has expressed her willingness to join in any measures calculated to secure the safety and stability of the Central American Republics. It is not at all probable, however that President GUARDIOLA is disposed to let his power slip out of his hands so long as he can keep his head on his shoulders. He has lately dismissed his Minister of Foreign Affairs PEDRO ALVARADO, and has appointed in his place Gen. XATRUCH, who commanded in Nicaragua, as Minister of the Interior. The Government has recommended that a fair be held for the sale and purchase of agricultural products and goods at Choluteca, to commence on the 8th and end on the 16th of December of each year.

The municipalities of Honduras, in accordance with law, are collecting antiquities, for the formation of a national museum. Some curious and rich articles have been found in the valley of Copan.

GUATEMALA.

The cholera, which visited the principal towns between San José and the capital for the second time in the month of May, has nearly ceased, after carrying off some of the principal citizens of Esquintla, Amatitlan and Palin.

The cochineal harvest had terminated. The crop amounted to 12,000 ceroons, of 150 pounds each. It brought from $90 to $105 the ceroon, according to quality. In 1827 Guatemala exported only 100 ceroons, in 1830 only 300, and in 1831 700. From that year the crop began to augment rapidly, until in some years it amounted to 18,000 ceroons. The cholera greatly lessened the harvest this year.

Mr. V. WYATT has been surveying the port of San José, with the view of making an iron pier. It is proposed to run it out 900 feet, and to make it 20 feet wide. The cost, with light-house, cranes, railroad track, &c., is estimated at thirty-four thousand pounds sterling. San José, which is the port for the city of Guatemala, is a very inconvenient and dangerous one at present, the breakers being very high, and the landings and embarkations being made in large surf-boats. A wharf is, therefore, a great necessity for the commerce of the country. Mr. WYATT goes forward in this steamer to make arrangements for the enterprise.

SAN SALVADOR.

President SANTIN, who only succeeded to the place of CAMPO in March or April last, has become disgusted with the cares of State, and resigned, under the pretence of ill health. The Vice-President, Don JOAQUIN GUZMAN, declined to assume the reins of office, under the same plea. General GEBALDO BARRIAS, father-in-law of GUZMAN, by right of being the oldest Senator, had assumed the office of President of the Republic, and issued a long programme of promises. BARRIAS commanded in Nicaragua, and attempted a revolution against CAMPO on his return to San Salvador. He is a merchant and an enlightened man, but extremely ambitious.

NICARAGUA.

Congress was still in session, but had done no business of importance, except to ratify the treaty of limits with Costa Rica, so happily arranged by President MORA on his late visit to Rivas. This treaty was agreed to by 13 to 3. President MARTINEZ had returned the Cass-Yrissari Convention to Congress, with his reasons for refusing to sign it.

The *Centro-Americano* says: "The Cass-Yrissari treaty is again under discussion, the Executive having returned it to Congress, and that body has resolved that the sending it back is legal, being in conformity with the 117th article of the *Costa Constitution*. Undoubtedly, in taking this matter a second time into consideration, Congress will be more scrupulously mindful than it has been of public opinion.

A decree has been issued in favor of the cultivators of coffee in the Republic, to be in force for twelve years. By it they and their servants are exempt from military service in time of peace, from direct taxes on their plantations, and from the payment of tithes; also, from payment of duties on goods imported to the value of their coffee exported, calculated at the rate of $10 per quintal."

The same paper says that many persons are turning their attention to the cultivation of this valuable product.

A petition from Don FERMIN FERRER, (WALKER'S late Minister,) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs is published, asking permission to return to his native country.

Mr. GERALD RAOUL PERRY, son of the British Consul at Panama, has been appointed British Vice-Consul for Nicaragua.

The fine iron lake steamer *San Carlos*, which went ashore on the 27th of March last in Lake Nicaragua, and which it was supposed could be got off and repaired for $5,000, it is now said will be equivalent to a total loss, as it will cost as much to float her as it would to build and place on the Lake a new vessel. She must be raised on a frame, her engines, boilers and bed-plates be taken out, and her bottom repaired, before she can be launched.

COSTA RICA.

This Republic is making rapid progress in the arts of peace, under its intelligent and patriotic ruler, President MORA. By a private letter which I have received from San José, dated July 2, I learn that:

"The treaty of limits between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has been ratified, and this country and Nicaragua find themselves on the most amicable terms in their political relations, and are also united by the most brotherly sympathies and interests. The general opinion in Nicaragua is strongly in favor of a union between the two countries under a single head; and it is only necessary, in order that Costa Rica may consent, that Nicaragua should, by a few years of peace, prepare herself for such a union."

A decree of the 15th May permits the importation of flour, barley, rice, corn, and other grain of which bread is made, free of duty for six months, which was subsequently extended to two years. The same exemption is granted to manufactured bread, cereals, meat, fish and lard. A decree of the 17th June enacts that all merchandise imported into Punta Arenas must pass through the Custom-House, for the purpose of preventing the importation of tobacco and gunpowder, where it must pay one real the package.

A survey has been made for a wharf or pier at Punta Arenas, and it is likely the work will be soon commenced. Mr. CASSIT has the privilege for twenty years.

A gentleman also goes to Europe by the next steamer with surveys and plans for extending the Punta Arenas Railroad to San José, the capital.

Señor CRISANTO MEDINA, a wealthy and most intelligent merchant, commenced operations on the 14th of June, as President of the "National Bank of Costa Rica"—capital to be $1,000,000.

Messrs. CAUTY & SON propose to open the road from San José to the Serapiqui River, which river empties into the San Juan, at a cost of $500,000 and with that view they ask a charter of the Costa Rican Government guaranteeing them 5 per cent. on the capital. Such a road would be greatly beneficial to the country, opening up, as it would, hundreds of thousands of acres of the richest lands in the world; but it would be a long time before the travel on it could be made to pay for repairs and interest of money invested.

In regard to the Cass-Yrissari treaty, the *Cronica de Costa Rica* remarks:

"The opinion of Costa Rica upon the Yrissari-Cass treaty is well known, and in our conception, Central America entire is agreed that the prudent emendations made by the enlightened President of Nicaragua, Gen. President MARTINEZ, are indispensable, and that without them, neither the liberty of our soil nor our honor is safe.

Upon the National Union (of the five States) public opinion has made great progress in a short time; the negotiations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and Salvador and Guatemala must conduce inevitably to the formation of a general pact. When this is effected (with the celerity which our danger counsels) we shall have no necessity for external protection." F. W. R.

Additional from Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the Aspinwall Liberal.

SAN JUAN, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

Times still dull; plenty of rain, which makes everything very dreary. The *Morgan* has taken WEBSTER and the ALLENS up the river with $100,000, which is now known to be the amount brought here by the *Granada*. The party in all probability are in Managua by this time. This money it appears is a loan, in part, an equivalent for the steamers. It appears that as WEBSTER failed to get possession of the steamers and property on the Point from SCOTT, MILLER was dispatched up the river for the purpose of obtaining an order from the Government for the surrender of the boats, which he at length succeeded in and returned with an acknowledgment of its validity by HAMA, our Minister at Managua. On his return to the Point, he was enabled to get possession of the property, SCOTT yielding it. It appears now that VANDERBILT has everything in his possession, and the route will soon be in running order, with such improvements as will increase the comforts and shorten the distance. This route is every way more desirable, more healthy, with better chances of profit with the passengers during the transit, and without the possibility of having every business strangled in its birth as, you know, is practiced by that monopolizing Panama Railroad Company. Goods are much required for the interior, and can now find their way up the country with ease by the river steamers, and secure from molestation. The British Consul is fencing in the Mosquito grant. I suppose somebody has been recommending fencing to the happy individual. You know a country is nothing until it is fenced in, and to say truth, it might be further improved if a part of the people were whitewashed—this is a recommendation of mine. Fenced in and whitewashed are always beneficial for new countries. Down East, or further westward, "when the wind is northerly I know a hawk from a side of sole leather." We are to have a Fourth of July ball here, rather strange for these Anti-Americans to engage in this sport on such an anniversary. I presume, however, they are blissfully ignorant, or like Pat, estimate St. Patrick equally as great a man. Should it be a hot night, Santa Maria, won't it be odoriferous!

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

From the Panama Star.

With a view to meet the growing wants of the countries bordering on the west coast of South America, and bring them into closer alliance with the centres of civilization and manufacturing wealth of Europe and the United States of North America, we understand that it is in contemplation by the Directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company to introduce into the steam service which has been so successfully conducted by them along this coast, for a period of upwards of 16 years, improvements which will still further enhance the services rendered by that Company to the west coast of South America.

Although the Pacific Company, during this long space of time and running along an extent of coast from Panama to the Island of Chiloe, and lately extended even still further south to the new German Colony at Port Montt, making the steaming distance for a single round voyage, upwards of 7,500 miles, night and day exposed to what is even a greater barrier to steam navigation than the storms of the Atlantic, viz.: dense fogs which prevail at certain seasons of the year along nearly all this line of coast, have had the misfortune to lose one or two of their fine steamers, still the Company can congratulate itself, with sincere satisfaction, that not a single life or limb has been sacrificed through any of these accidents.

This must be no small satisfaction to the Directors and Agents of the British Mail Company, especially when it is compared with the misfortunes which have overtaken many other lines of steamers, where hundreds of victims have been hurled, without a moment's warning, into eternity, by accidents which, humanly speaking, could all have been avoided. Even Lima has had to lament the loss of not a few of her sons in some of these catastrophes.

It has been a source of considerable complaint with many of the commercial houses along this coast, having connections with the United States of North America, and with the passengers to and from Europe who wished to embrace a visit to the "model Republic," as our American friends delight to call it, that the connection at Panama with the New-Orleans and New-York lines was not better arranged, so as to avoid detention, and we are delighted to find that the proposed changes embrace a remedy for this grievance.

It is but just, however, to state that for the last year the mails and passengers from the United States have been brought with considerable regularity, arriving in Lima from 18 to 20 days from New-York: this has been accomplished, as we have had the pleasure of noticing on several occasions lately, by a faster and better class of steamers being placed on the New-York and Colon lines, and partly by the courtesy of the commanders of the English steamers, having delayed their departures from Panama to accomplish that end.

In order to be able to carry out the contemplated improvements which we understand will shortly be announced for the public, the Company have now building in England, in addition to the following steamers already in service,

	Tons.	Horse Power.	
Lima	1,200	400	Paddle
Bogota	1,200	400	Paddle
Valparaiso	1,000	350	Paddle
Bolivia	900	300	Paddle
New-Granada	750	280	Paddle
Inca	500	200	Paddle
Cloda	900	300	Screw,

two new paddle-wheel steamers of 1,000 tons and 400-horse power. The first of which is to be called the *Callao*, and is now in a very advanced state. The second, which will be named the *Panama*, will also be in the Pacific within a year.

When the arrangements are matured, which we trust will be in a very few months, the sailings contemplated will embrace a trunk line running fortnightly direct from Panama to Payta, Callao, Islay, Arica, Caldera, and Valparaiso, touching at the same places on the return voyage to Panama. By this more direct course, and by the leaving of several small ports, which often cause detention in foggy weather, and otherwise to be embraced by the subsidiary lines, the mails and passengers from the North will arrive in Callao and Valparaiso about six days earlier than at present, and at Payta on the return voyage, fifteen days earlier, so that the answers from Correspondents in Peru or Chili to their constituents in Europe or the United States will arrive in those countries fifteen days earlier than at present.

In addition to the trunk mail line, it is intended to have branch lines arranged to connect with it at various points, so that the principal places of call, such as Panama, Payta, Callao, Pisco, Islay, Arica, Caldera and Valparaiso shall enjoy a weekly communication; those of Buenaventura, Guayaquil, Lambayeque, Huanchaco, Casma, Huacho, Cerro Azul, Chala, Iquique, Cobija, Huasco, Coquimbo and Talcahuano a semi-monthly communication, and those of Constitution, Tome, Lota, Valdivia, Chiloe and Port Montt, in Chile, a monthly communication.

In addition to these vessels actually running in performing this service, the Company will have at Panama and Callao a steamer in reserve, in case of accident or interruption.

In those cases where the mail steamer may have left Panama before the mails and passengers, *vid* the United States, have arrived, these will be brought on by the steamer intended to be placed on the Panama, Buenaventura and Guayaquil line, principally with the view of carrying cargo to and from those ports in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, and which will be so arranged as to connect at Guayaquil with the intermediate steamer sailing from that port for Callao and the South, so that the complaints of detention on the Isthmus when the United States steamers arrive late at Colon, will be entirely obviated.

We understand, also, that arrangements are being made by the Company to relieve passengers of the trouble and care of their own luggage by a simple plan which will give them perfect security for its safety, and at the same time will relieve them of all trouble in looking after it; this we are sure will be esteemed a great boon by the traveling public of this coast.

Rectification.

We find the following in an Aspinwall correspondence of the New-York *Herald*, dated June 18:

"F. W. RICE was chastised yesterday in this town, for an attack made on the reputation of Dr. A. B. SUTHERLAND, and published in the New-York TIMES of May 31. This time he calculated without his host. This individual drew a pistol upon the Doctor, when the Doctor seized it and then slapped his face, when RICE had the Doctor bound over in the sum of $1,000, and so rests the matter."

The following is a correct version of the affair: Mr. SUTHERLAND approached to attack Mr. RICE, but the latter drawing a pistol on his assailant, no blows were exchanged. Mr. SUTHERLAND, afterwards, being dissatisfied with the course things had taken, sent Mr. RICE a threatening note, demanding an apology for something he had written of him in the New-York TIMES, which note Mr. RICE refused to receive, and then had Mr. SUTHERLAND arrested, when he was sentenced to three days' imprisonment, and bound over in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace.—*Panama Star.*

Later from St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the schooner *California*, Capt. WEST, we have received advices from Puerto Plata to July 14.

Business was very dull. The market was overstocked with all kinds of merchandise. Supply of provisions on hand sufficient to last four months. Specie very scarce, in fact, none to be be had, the people losing confidence in the paper money issued by the Government, and exchanging the same at one hundred and fifty for one dollar of specie.

Capt. W. BOYNTON and four of the crew of the brig *Atrecrdo*, formerly under the command of Commandant M. L. JOHNSON, in the service of SANTANA, (Liberator,) came passengers in the schooner *California* to New-York.

We have the *Gaceta Official* of July 11, which is entirely taken up with an account of the rejoicings at Santiago, consequent upon the defeat of BAEZ. The celebration took place upon July 7, the first anniversary of the commencement of the revolution. There was a grand review at 8 o'clock in the morning, when, after a salute and a peal of bells, the President of the Republic pronounced the following discourse:

"Dominicans, this memorable day will always be great and solemn in the annals of our history. The Dominican people, oppressed by an unlawful and ambitious commander, whose acts only tended to squander the resources of the nation, were obliged to undertake a revolution. Moved by their sufferings, a handful of brave men proclaimed the forgotten and outraged rights of liberty, securing them on the memorable July 7th, which we now celebrate; all the people of the Republic having voluntarily adhered to the cause of July 7th, the first steps were to convoke the representatives elect of the people, who in sovereign Congress gave the people a fundamental law. I have now the satisfaction to present to you a national Congress, which will immediately enter upon the enactment of just laws, agreeable to the necessities of the Republic. Under the shelter of the Constitution, and with the most firm and constant desire to labor day and night for the happiness, progress and advancement of our beloved country, and expect the cooperation of all good patriots, I have the glory to announce to you that after the late political disturbances the country enjoys the most complete tranquillity.

The President and troops afterwards attended a Grand High Mass, where a sermon was preached and a *Te Deum* sung in honor of SATANA'S expulsion of BAEZ from the island. In the evening there was a ball, and with fireworks and salutes the day terminated. The Santiaguenos apparently think that a new era of political prosperity is about to open on the Republic of Santo Domingo.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The Bark *Antagonist*, from Buenos Ayres June 10, reports business as very dull there, and but very little produce coming in. The country was quiet.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Arctic—The Paraguay Expedition—The Harriet Lane—The Armament of the new Sloops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER ARCTIC, NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 26, 1858.

We arrived at this inland station early on Saturday, after a very favorable passage of nine days from Key-West. Having southerly winds and the Gulf Stream in our favor during the whole passage, we were enabled to average 120 miles per day, which may be termed a good performance for a vessel that was built expressly to stand still. Since the date of my last letter, (June 21,) we have been cruising between Havana and Sagua la Grande, a distance of about 120 miles, along the northern coast of Cuba. As we knew, after our visit to Key-West, that any further cruising was only obeying the letter of our instructions, it was very tiresome work. I have no doubt but you have, before this, informed the public of the names of all the vessels down there. Among others, we fell in with the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, Commander DAHLGREN. It will be remembered by most of your readers, she is the ordnance practice-ship, and was about to have proceeded upon her usual Summer cruise across the Atlantic when the late excitement arose, and Capt. DAHLGREN volunteered to go to the Gulf instead. Her battery was to have consisted of eight nine-inch Dalgren shell-guns, throwing loaded shells of 75 pounds weight each, and one eleven-inch Dahlgren pivot shell-gun, throwing loaded shells of 135 pounds each, but as only four of the nine-inch guns were ready at the time she was compelled to leave, four eight-inch guns, throwing loaded shells of 53 pounds each, were taken instead.

I have learned since my arrival here that four of the larger class of the new set of steam-sloops about to be built are to have four each of these terrible guns, arranged one forward of the other amidships, and as the 11-inch pivot-gun is of the precise character of the twelve that are to be placed on board the *Niagara*, a brief description may not be uninteresting.

The *Plymouth* is a sloop, having a light spar-deck over the gun-deck, an arrangement very popular with naval men, as it keeps the rigging separate from the guns, and enables the crew to manage each with greater efficiency in time of action than where, as in the case of most of our sloops-of war, the guns and rigging occupy the same deck, rendering the former nearly useless, when the shots of the enemy bring to the deck, in great confusion, spars, rigging, sails, &c.

This large gun is placed amidships, with regard to the length as well as the breadth of the vessel, and fires through a large port cut expressly for it upon either side. In a direct line across the deck between the centres of these large ports, are three sockets of brass sunk into the deck, having vertical holes through them about five inches in diameter. One is exactly amidships, and the other two are near the sides of the vessel, one upon each side. Then, again, directly abaft the midship socket, is another at the same distance from it as those at the sides. Now the gun-carriage consists of two principal parts, an *upper* and *lower*. The lower is a sort of truck, sufficiently long that large iron pins which loosely fit into the sockets in the deck, and passing through corresponding ones in the ends of the truck, may be dropped into the midship socket between the ports and either of the sides, or after-midship sockets at the same time. The upper part of the carriage supports the gun and traverses longitudinally upon this lower truck. The above sockets are termed "centres," those near the ports being the "fighting-centres," that aminships between them the "shifting centre," and the other the "riding-centre." The carriage has a number of ingeniously-arranged "trucks," "eccentrics," &c., which enable those working the gun to make it move with great ease, or *vice versa*, in any desired direction.

When not in use, the gun rides with its breech towards the "shifting-centre," and its muzzle toward the "riding-centre," and is therefore in a fore and-aft position. When it is desired to fire it, the "riding centre" pin is withdrawn, and the muzzle drawn around to the "fighting-centre" of that side from which it is proposed to fire, and the pin dropped into it; the "shifting-centre" pin is then withdrawn, and the breech is swept around in either direction as desired for the purpose of aiming. When loading, the upper part of the carriage is drawn inboard as far as possible, that the men may get at the muzzle, but before firing it is run outboard until the muzzle projects beyond the port, otherwise the concussion would destroy the timbers and planking in the vicinity of the port.

So perfect are the arrangements of tackles, anti-friction rollers, and friction brakes, that this enormous piece, weighing, with its carriage, 25,000 pounds, (gun 16,000, and carriage 9,000,) is handled with as much ease and rapidity, by twenty-five men as is the smallest gun in use. The improvements in the carriage are shown very forcibly by the fact tha only one man is required to every thousand pounds, whereas, with the ordinary broadside carriage, one man is required to every five hundred pounds.

When not in use, the gun is kept fast by several strong lashings, running through ring-bolts in the deck, in addition to the centre pins, and yet it takes but three minutes from the first tap of the drum, calling the ship's company to quarters, to cast off the lashings, arrange the tackles, bring the gun into fighting position, load and fire it.

In the *Niagara*, instead of each gun firing from either side, there will be two rows with the muzzles pointing forwards, and one row upon each side of the midship hatches. They will, however, be brought into fighting position in precisely the same manner as the one in the *Plymouth*.

With such a battery in a 900-ton vessel, which contains a steam motive power of 1,000 horses, I think that the sneers with which the English naval men have spoken of the great steamer *Niagara*, being able to carry but twelve guns, (six upon a broadside,) will be turned into an acknowledgment that there is nothing of their tonnage, either in their navy or the world, that can hold a candle to them. It is expected that the above power will drive these vessels about 14 or 15 knots an hour in ordinarily smooth weather.

The remaining four are to be equal in speed, but will be of but about 600 tons, and draw but 9 feet of water, the larger ones drawing 12 feet.

We are getting our stores and everything out of ship as fast as possible, and I have no doubt but we will get our walking papers in a few days. With regard to the vessel herself, it is, I believe, under discussion whether they shall turn her over to the Light-house Board to fulfill her original destiny, or to give her a new boiler that will drive her seven knots an hour, and then use her as a tender to some of the Navy Yards, probably this one.

The *Water Witch* lies within a stone's throw of us here. I learn that the Department ordered an inspection of her—the *Fulton* and the *Dispatch*—to ascertain whether they were suitable vessels to send upon the contemplated expedition to Paraguay. Immediate rumors of rotten planks, cracked shafts, and broken connecting rods, began to fly about upon the first intimation of such a thing; but I have no doubt that they will all be found to be "suitable," with only a few unimportant repairs. The question has been brought prominently forward of taking the *Harriet Lane* from the revenue service and sending her along, but there is a strong feeling against it among naval men, as well as at the Navy Department, as, they say, that however well she may be adapted to the revenue service, she is not what we require in the Navy. Her machinery occupies too much space for a vessel carrying a battery and a fighting crew. Besides, the Navy does not like the idea of being placed under obligations to her little sister.

Riot at Fort Lee—A Woman Shot and Other Parties Seriously Hurt.

Last evening, as the steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* was approaching her dock at Fort Lee, preparatory to her down trip to this City, a party of "Ninth Ward Boys," led by one MALENY, attempted to force an entrance to the dock. Finding themselves opposed by the gate-keepers and hands employed on the wharf, they speedily got possession of billets of wood, stones, or any other material within reach hoping by means of such forcible arguments to escape the payment of their fare.

The men upon the dock were few in numbers, but, expecting reinforcements from the boat, which was now nearly in, they faced the rowdies, (who numbered from 15 to 20,) but were beaten back to the very edge of the dock. There were fully five hundred, consisting mostly of women and children, running hither and thither, attempting to get out of reach of the clubs of the combatants.

More to frighten the rioters than for anything else, Captain ANNET, of the *Hulse*, now fired a pistol from the boat. The shot was, unfortunately, too low, and struck a lady in the arm, making a severe flesh wound.

The engineer of the boat, JOHN RANSOM, was struck upon the head with a stone and fell into the water but was fortunately drawn out in time to save his life.

MALENY, the ringleader of the ruffians, was reported stabbed, and lay upon the dock insensible when the *Hulse* left.

This is the second occurrence of the kind that has taken place with the same gang.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

INTELLIGENCE TO THE 5th OF JULY.

The Stampede to Frazer's River.

$1,163,817 IN TREASURE.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall July 19, with the mails, treasure, and passengers from San Francisco July 5, brought down by the Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Gate*, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The following is the Treasure List of the *Moses Taylor*:

American Ex. Bank	$86,000	Janson, Bond & Co	$20,000
Frank Baker	8,000	E. Kelly & Co	55,000
J. H. Browning	9,000	E. C. Knight & Co	4,040
Satcher & Bro	10,000	R. Meader & C. Adams	13,500
Cary & Co	7,895	P. Naylor	10,000
C. G. & H. Coffin	1,600	J. B. Newton & Co	24,531
J. H. Oeghill	6,184	F. Nickerson & Co	19,500
W. T. Coleman & Co	26,200	Order	26,000
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	J. G. Parker & Son	4,060
C. W. Crosby	14,530	R. Patrick	43,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	45,015	Jas. Patrick	5,000
Z. Einstein & Bro	9,131	S. L. Ritch & Co	2,396
Freeman & Co	19,335	Ross Falconer & Co	22,828
H. E. Giffin	2,929	W. Seligman & Co	28,000
H. Harris & Co	8,500	Strauss, Hartman & Co	3,852
T. J. Hand & Co	2,500	Treadwell & Co	15,000
J. Hecht Bros. & Co	3,000	T. Watson & Co	2,140
Wm. Helle & Co	70,450	Wm Hoge & Co	28,000
Wm Hoge & Co	32,000	J. B. Weir	347 500
Howland & Aspinwall	16,082	Wells, Fargo & Co	
Total			$1,163,817

We are under obligations to the Purser of the *Moses Taylor* for special favors, and to the expresses of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., and FREEMAN & Co., for news packages forwarded with dispatch.

The news from California is of much interest. Frazer River continues to occupy every mind. The press of the entire State has been almost monopolized by accounts and letters from there; and every line on the subject has been seized and read with the utmost avidity. The exodus from California of emigrants for that region, has continued unabated. Steamers and sailing vessels—some of the former of the largest class—have been brought into requisition to accommodate the travel. Owing to the carelessness, or design, of the masters of vessels in not entering the full number of their passengers on the Custom-House books, it is impossible to get at the exact number of those who have left San Francisco since the breaking out of the excitement, for the new gold region; but it is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 persons, all adult males. As yet there seems to be no falling off in the number who are leaving. The interior towns are being deserted, and operations in part of our mining country will for a time cease. Property in various parts of California has necessarily depreciated. In many places the depreciation is unreasonably great; and perhaps, says the *Bulletin*, a better time for investing money profitably in California never existed than at present. Mining claims, paying splendidly, and real estate, have been sold by individuals afflicted with the "Frazer River fever," at less than half their real value.

The Sunday law, passed by the Legislature at its last session, has been declared by the Supreme Court of California to be unconstitutional and void.

A. D. RIGHTMIRE passed through Placerville on the 28th June, with a corps of men and a train of sixty animals, on his way to establish posts along the stage line from California to Salt Lake. He expected to start a stage through early in the present month.

The people in the Southern counties of the State are still busied with hunting out and hanging the members of a band of banditti that has long infested that region, and committed numberless murders and robberies. These miscreants are principally Mexicans, headed by a famous American desperado, called JACK POWERS. Seven have been already captured and hung—and others have been driven away.

CHARLES B. STRODE, an attorney-at-law, widely known in San Francisco, was thrown from his buggy and killed, in Oakland, on the 27th of June. Mr. STRODE went from the city the same evening with his wife, on a short pleasure excursion across the Bay. While riding out, his horse took fright and ran away. Himself and wife were thrown out and both were seriously injured. Mr. STRODE died the same night.

The shipwrecked Japanese seamen, who were carried to San Francisco by the British ship *Caribbean*, were taken away again by the same vessel, the Captain of which and the English Consul assuring our Collector that they should be immediately conducted to Japan. While at San Francisco they were treated with every kindness and hospitality.

On the 22d inst., a Mrs. REGAN, wife of a confectioner on Montgomery-street, San Francisco, fell from a small ladder leading from the roof of her residence, and was so horribly lacerated by the glass of a window, through which she was forced, as to sever muscles and arteries clear to the bone. She died after six hours' suffering.

From the 15th March to the 23d June, thirty vessels had cleared from San Francisco for Puget Sound.

Another race between *Princess* and *New-York* came off over the Pioneer course on the 25th. The match was for $1,000 a side—two-mile heats to harness. The horse ran the race in 5:14½—mare distanced.

NED MCGOWAN was arrested on the 25th, at the Sacramento wharf, just after the arrival of the boat, on a charge of libel preferred by Officer CHAPPEL, of the Police. He was conveyed to the City Hall, and whilst standing in the corridor, prior to giving bail, was shot at. Officer BOVEE has since been held to answer for the act. Meanwhile, MCGOWAN has gone to Fraser River, having been conveyed from the Revenue cutter *Marcy* to Marin County, and thence to the steamer, as she was passing out the Golden Gate.

A large number of colored persons appear to be preparing to leave for Fraser river. Among the establishments about to be closed at Sacramento, are the Hackett House and the Gipsey, both on Third-street. A long train of Chinamen also passed from the cars to the boat, bound for the same destination. Each one carried a heavy pack of clothing, mining-tools, &c.

RALPA W. POMEROY committed suicide, on the Bear Valley road in Mariposa County, on June 24, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. The deceased was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and aged about 26 years.

The Santa Cruz *Sentinal* says that the Hon. B. H. MILES, who represented that county in the Assembly of 1857, was killed in a duel by Mr. OURY, in the Territory of Arizona, several weeks since. Mr. MILES was the challenging party; the offence consisting in abusive language used by Mr. OURY against Mr. MILES and his brother. The weapons were rifles, distance thirty paces. Mr. M. was shot through the neck, and fell dead on the field. He was unaccustomed to the use of firearms.

The following is the return of the work performed in the United States Branch Mint in San Francisco, from the 1st to the 26th of June, inclusive:

Deposits from 1st to 26th June, inclusive, (ounces)	$107,460 92
COINAGE.	
Double Eagles	$2,120,000
Half Eagles	91,000
Gold Dollars	10,000
Total	$2,231,000

Company K, United States 3d Artillery, Capt. E. O. C. ORD, had arrived at San Francisco, from Fort Miller *vid* Stockton, *en route* for Oregon, to reinforce Col. STEPTOE'S command. The Company numbers eighty men, and performed the distance from Fort Miller to San Francisco in five days, which is remarkably quick time. Capt. ORD served in the last Indian war in Oregon with distinguished honor, and is well posted on the peculiarities of Indian fighting. Lieut. DAVIDSON and Lieut. GIBSON, also of the 3d Artillery, were to accompany Capt. ORD. Lieut. DAVIDSON was to take charge of the Company lately under command of Lieut. GASTON, who was slain by the Spokanes.

No less than 420 Chinese immigrants were landed at San Francisco from the British ship *Carntigne*, from Hong Kong.

The *Alta California* says:

"We are informed that a terrible tragedy was enacted at Deer Creek, near Grass Valley, on the 2d inst. A Dr. MCMURTHA and his brother owned a quartz vein there, which was "jumped" by twelve men. On the 2d inst., the jumpers entered a tunnel on the vein, barricaded the mouth of it with pine logs, and declared they would kill the first man who should throw any dirt into the mouth of the tunnel. Dr. McM. threw a shovel full of dirt into the tunnel, and forthwith one of the jumpers shot him dead with a rifle. Thereupon the surviving brother drew his revolver and fired all the charges, then took the revolver from the body of his dead brother, and fired all its charges among the twelve. The result was that four were killed killed and seven wounded. Mr. MCMURTHA then gave himself to the officers of the law, and after an examination he was held to have acted justifiably, and he was discharged.

Movements of the Notorious McGowan.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 16.

Private information having been received yesterday afternoon that the notorious MCGOWAN was to arrive in this city on last evening's boat from Sacramento, preparations were made for his arrest. His friends and accomplices in shame and crime—among whom might be numbered the disreputable lawyers, gamblers, politicians, some of the Federal officials, and other like characters who have brought disgrace upon this city and State—had arranged for his clandestine visit and his stealthy exit on the *Sierra Nevada* this morning for Fraser River. Early in the evening, Officer CHAPPEL proceeded to the office of Justice AUSTIN, and after some difficulty in making out a complaint—the Justice refusing to issue a writ without an affidavit—procured a warrant of arrest on a charge of libel against himself. On account of the delay, the officer did not reach the wharf until after the Sacramento steamer had arrived; but by watching the movements of certain questionable characters—friends of MCGOWAN, who were ready to receive him, and whose mode of earning a living in this city is a mystery to every one—he ascertained that MCGOWAN was on board, and soon found him, in company with the equally notorious J. W. COFFROTH, and a few others, in a state-room. But few persons save the police were aware that an effort would be made to smuggle MCGOWAN through the city, and to this, and the forethought of the police in keeping the matter quiet so as to prevent a breach of the peace, may the old reprobate, and perhaps his dishonest friends, attribute the safety of their lives.

Officer CHAPPEL went quietly into the state-room made the arrest, placed MCGOWA

noticeable change. Brown Cottons firm, at former quotations. No Blankets in market outside of dealers' hands, and an invoice arriving now would realize a handsome advance. Fine Clothing is very heavy, and salable only at a ruinous loss to the importer. Flannel Overshirts are exceedingly scarce, and realizing very high prices. The receipts of Fruits and Sauces have been light, and the market for most descriptions has undergone no noticeable change. Considerable sales of Fire Crackers have been made, partly for export, at low figures. Gunny Bags are selling slowly, in a jobbing way, at previous notations. In Hardware we have to note a speculation in long-handled Shovels, with a large advance in prices; every floating lot here, whether in order or not, has been picked up at an enormous advance. Nails are without change. Oils of all descriptions have ruled very dull. Domestic Lumber has been in more demand, both here and at the manufacturing points on the north coast, and sales made in the fortnight were at advanced figures. English Bottled Beer has improved, with increased inquiry for the Vancouver market, and a large parcel to arrive has been sold. Bulk Beer is dull, at old figures. Metals generally are dull, and Pig Iron is lower; R. G. and Russian Sheet Iron (Nos. 18 to 20) and Tin Plates, which are used in the fabrication of miners' implements, are much higher, especially Russian Sheet Iron of the sizes noted. Meat Provisions still hold the most prominent position in the market, and the anticipations of a large demand from Frazer River through the Fall has once more allured outsiders, who have hazarded purchases of Bacon and Pork, to arrive, at high figures. Butter is dull, and both it and Lard are lower. Sales of Carolina and Foreign Rice indicate no marked change in rates. Raw Sugars have been moved to no great extent and are generally lower. For refined we have to note a marked decline, several parcels having come to hand just at the close which consignees have put upon the market for best prices obtainable. Raw Spirits have ruled very heavy since last report: the sales for consumption have been so light that the trade are quite indisposed to risk further additions at present to their stocks, and it is questionable if large parcels could be placed at the close at our reduced quotations. Soap, Salt and Spirits of Turpentine have all been dull at previous quotations. Considerable importations of Teas reached us within the last fortnight, but no transactions of magnitude have taken place. The entire receipts for the half year just completed were about equivalent to the consumption at the generally estimated monthly rate. By operations in the early part of the fortnight, which cleared out first-hand holders, Flour rallied and purchases being made for Vancouver Island to the extent of 4,000 bbs., holders were enabled to advance rates. Towards the close, however, the market again shows signs of weakness. Barley and Oats have been bought for shipment to Australia, and the market for both grains is better. Oats are scarce and higher than at the date of our last report, and of Barley we go into the new crop with no considerable surplus. Small parcels of Flour manufactured of new Wheat have come down from Sacramento, but the quality is inferior and Oregon commands the preference over it at a higher price.

The tonnage entering this port during the first half of the present year from home Atlantic ports was 44,942 tons, against 57,588 tons in the corresponding period of 1857; 79,128 tons in 1856, and 78,194 tons in 1855. The tonnage entering this port during the first half of the present year from foreign ports was 76,297 tons, against 49,706 tons in the corresponding period of 1857, and 63,977 tons in 1856.

MARRIAGES.

At the Mission San Diego, May 23, John Harr to Maggie Kerren.

At Sonora, Tuolumne County, R. M. Chenoweth to Miss Charlotte Parsons.

At Petaluma, Sonoma County, June 9, D. K. Newell to Mary H. Ewing.

At El Dorado, June 16, by Alex. Irvine, Chan Ling to Sing Tov.

In San Francisco, June 19, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. John Andres, of Napa City, and Miss Agnes Michaelis, of Bremen.

At Grass Valley, June 17, Wm. K. Spencer to Dorcas J. Barber.

At Stockton, June 16, George B. Oliver to Sarah E. Jayne.

At El Monte, Los Angeles County, May 27, James A. Waite to Louisa Fox.

At Suscol, Napa County, June 17, David M. Reavis to Ann E. Hill.

At Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, June 17, D. Mayon to Margaret Conley.

At French Gulch, Shasta County, June 15, Mr. Daniel to Julia Bennett.

In San Francisco, June 23, at St. Mary's Cathedral by the Rev. Father Gallagher, Richard M. Hooley to Miss Rosina Tereza Creamer.

In San Francisco, June 24, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. James A. Folger to Miss Ellen Laughran, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, June 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, Frederick R. Reynolds, second son of the late Wm. Reynolds, Esq., of London, to Maria Rhoda, daughter of the late James Lewis, Esq., of Mullet Hall, Jamaica.

In San Francisco, June 25, by the Rev. Mr. Rahn, Mr. Henry A. Kohler to Miss Johanna Kohler, both of San Francisco.

In Eureka, Humboldt Bay, June 24, Captain Wm. J. Woodley, of Providence, R. I., to Miss Matilda Fisher, of New-York.

In Sonora, June 18, L. L. Alexander to Mattie E. Farr.

At Four-h Crossing, Calaveras County, June 20, Milton Stephens to Melissa Thorp.

In San Francisco, June 26, by Rev. E. Bannister, Dr. Wm. M. Higgins to Mrs. Alice Boyle, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, June 30, by the Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. John P. Raymond to Miss Kate Morrill, both of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, June 29, Henry Hamel to Anna Mary Wertz.

In Sacramento, June 29, Sebastian Brower to Frances Bayerly.

In Yreka, Siskiyou County, June 23, J. Lauga to L. Garber.

In San Francisco, July 1, at the residence of Dr. Keith, Powell-street, by the Rev. Mr. Cutler, Mr. Samuel D. Keith to Miss S. Henrietta Stratton, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 1, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. S. C. Thrall, J Ames McNiel to Miss Ellen K. Thrall.

DEATHS.

In San Francisco, June 18, John H. Williams, colored, a native of Port au Prince, aged 36 years. The deceased has been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., San Francisco, for a number of years, and always found faithful and honest.

In Marion County, Oregon, May 1, Geo. V Chitwood, printer, aged 28 years.

At Napa, Napa County, June 4, Leander H. Chapman, aged 17 months and 4 days.

At Portland, Oregon, June 5, Warren Fuller, a native of New-York, aged 30 years.

At San José, Santa Clara County, June 8, Magdalena Gerringer, aged 25 years.

At Nevada, June 9, John Smith, aged 26 years.

In San Francisco, June 19, of whooping cough, Adelaide D., only daughter of Capt. Alex. and Candace H. Blanchard, aged 5 weeks.

In San Francisco, Edward Lawrence, son of Patrick and Mary Bryne, a native of San Francisco, aged 5 months and 18 days.

In Santa Clara county, June 2, Mary J. Jones, a native of Missouri, aged 24 years.

At Sucker Flat, Yuba county, June 15, Lucy B. Dougherty, aged 18 years and 3 months.

On the Calaveras, June 14, Helen C. Leach, aged 19 months and 20 days.

At Marysville, June 20, Mathew Esgar, formerly of Illinois, aged 25 years.

In San Francisco, June 23, Gertrude A, only daughter of Alexander and Phebe Gordan, of Maria county, and formerly of Lowell, Mass., aged 3 years and 10 months.

In San Francisco, June 21, Augustus Clarke, a native of Northampton, Mass, aged 43 years.

In San Francisco, June 21, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thos. McCon, a native of Galway, Ireland, aged 26 years.

At sea, on board bark *Fanny Major*, June 18, of cholera morbus, Capt. Richard Coady, of Massachusetts, and late partner in the firm of R. Coady & Co., at Honolulu. He leaves a wife and three children at Honolulu.

In Sacramento, June 22, Maria A., wife of Daniel Fanson, aged 19 years.

At Tehama, June 15, Maggie, only daughter of Dr. Nicholas Tartar, aged 10 months.

In San Francisco, June 25, of disease of the lungs, Margaret Mary, wife of John Bolger, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 30 years.

In San Francisco, June 25, of glanders, William T. McGilvray, a native of New-Hampshire, aged 35 years.

In Marysville, June 11, Mary E. Gear, aged 20 years.

In Auburn, Placer County, June 11, Laura O. Sinclair, aged 6 months.

In San Francisco, June 24, Eleen, wife of Lewis Gee, aged 39 years.

In San Francisco, June 25, J. J. Carton, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 36 years.

In San Francisco, Monday, June 28, Caroline Gibson, wife of Captain Joseph Gibson, a native of England, aged thirty-three years.

In San Francisco, June 28, Helen Augusta Turner, only daughter of Cornelius and Emma J. Turner, aged 6 years, 5 months and 3 days.

In San Francisco, June 25, Joseph Lyon, only child of Mrs. L. A. Gibson, aged 2 years, 3 months and 19 days.

In San Francisco, Sunday June 27, after a lingering sickness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Timothy Gleeson, aged 37 years, a native of Kings County, Ireland.

In San Francisco, June 27, Edward Johnson, of Stockton.

In Sacramento, June 25, of inflammation of the bowels, Wm. W. Moore, a native of Kentucky, aged 26 years.

In Petaluma township, Sonoma County, June 3, Thomas Edmund, son of James A. and Martha Ann Lawrence, aged 2 months and 14 days.

In Los Angelos, June 5, P. N. Madigan, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and late of Alabama.

At the Osos Rancho, in San Luis Obispo County, June 12, John Matlack, of Steubenville, Ohio, aged 22 years.

Mr. Matlack was killed by a rifle shot, while assisting the Sheriff of San Luis Obispo County in the arrest of a band of murderers. He was a brave and upright young man, and respected by all who knew him.

At the Osos Rancho, in San Luis Obispo County, June 17, Benjamin Ross, late of the Paso Robles, a native of Ohio, aged 51 years.

In Oakland, June 28, Charles B. Strode, Esq., aged 40 years.

In San Francisco, June 9, James Kelly, aged 4 years. June 28, Charles Edward Kelly, aged 9 years—both sons of Bernard and Grace Kelly.

In San Francisco, at the Keystone House, on Sunday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., Ensly DeBolt, aged about 33 years. He was known in Stockton as Ensly Johnson, where he leaves a wife and daughter.

In San Francisco, June 29, Francis, infant son of John and Mary Carroll, aged 18 months.

In Sacramento, June 26, Mary Morrisey, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 24 years.

At Columbia, Tuolumne County, June 21, infant son of Robert and H. H. Marshall.

UTAH.

Establishment of a Mail Route from Salt Lake to Placerville, Cal.—Indian Murders.

There is no later Salt Lake news by way of California. We find the following in the Sacramento *Union*:

"A. D. RIGHTMIRE, auctioneer and stock dealer, Sacramento, has been engaged for some time past in purchasing stock for the carriage of the United States Mail between Salt Lake and Placerville, under a contract awarded to GEORGE W. COPPERING, formerly of Sacramento, and connected with the mail between that city and Salt Lake, and now a resident of New York. Mr. COPPERING was expected to arrive by next steamer."

The Coloma *Republican* contains the following: "The following story was told to us on Wednesday last, by a Mr. PETER JOHNSON, from Jackson County, Missouri, who has just come in from the Plains, by way of Carson Valley, in a simple and straightforward manner, and the feeling evinced by him while telling it we do not think could be assumed. Our readers can place what reliance on it they may see fit. Mr. JOHNSON says he lost everything he had, with the exception of what he had on at the time the attack was made, and has arrived among us worn down with sickness and fatigue.

He says he left Independence, Mo., with his wife and two children, on the 25th of June, 1857, in Col. GILPIN's train, consisting of 21 persons, bound for California. When they arrived at Salt Lake City, they were stopped by order of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and were forced to remain there until Governor CUMMING entered the city, when they were allowed to pursue their journey. They met with no trouble until they reached a spot near Stony Point, where they camped for the night. About 10 o'clock at night they were attacked by a large band of the Pah Utah Indians, or, as our informants thinks, white men disguised as Indians—this belief being strengthened by some remarks which he heard BRIGHAM YOUNG address to Col. GILPIN, before they left Salt Lake, to the effect that not one of his company should ever reach California, and in fact that no emigrants should come through until the United States should make restitution to them for what they had suffered, and allowed them to live in peace. At the time the attack was made, they were all asleep, (it appears that they kept no guard,) and the first intimation of danger they received was a volley from their foes, who were right among them.

Our informant states that when he got up he could discover none of his company alive, and thinking his only chance for life was to get away, he immediately started and succeeded in gaining a ledge of rocks, which were at no great distance, into a crevice of which he crept and thus escaped observation. He remained in his hiding place four days and nights, when he concluded that he had rather take the chance of getting away to remaining there and dying of hunger and thirst; he started and succeeded in getting to the river. At the time he discovered some persons coming along the road, and thinking them to be Indians, he thought his time had come, but as they came nearer he discovered that they were white men—men who came to Salt Lake with the army, and were packing through to California. He soon made known to the party his condition, and accompanied by them, went to the scene of the massacre. There *they found the bodies of sixteen men*, his wife, who had been scalped, and his two children, who had their brains beaten out. They buried the bodies, a portion of which had been devoured by wild animals. While engaged in that melancholy duty, JOHN LYTLE, another man who had escaped the savages, came to them. It appears that he had also gained the shelter of the rocks, where he had lain concealed. When he came to them it was the first time he knew that any, with the exception of himself, had escaped. They came the balance of the way to Carson Valley with the packers who had so opportunely come to their rescue. Mr. JOHNSON left Mr LYTLE with the packers in Carson Valley. He mentions the names of ROBERT and JOHN MOORE, JOHN WEST, WILLIAM and PETER NOLAN, as being of Colonel GILPIN's train, and among those who were killed."

FRASER'S RIVER MINES.

The New Less Decided—Reports of Miners—The Routes to the Mines—A Contradictory Story—Exactions of the Hudson's Bay Company—Various Items—Abandonment of California.

We have received little information from the Fraser River mines during the fortnight. A large population is collecting at Victoria. There are conflicting rumors about the condition of the Whatcom trail. Some writers aver that the trail is open and in good condition; others affirm that it never will be passable.

The San Francisco *Herald* says:

"The general tenor of the news goes far to divest Fraser River of the hyperbolism by which it has been surrounded from the commencement of the excitement. It will be recollected that at first the great mass of the news was secondary, tertiary, and even still more remote and unreliable in its character. It was generally to the effect that somebody had heard from somebody else that John Brown or John Jones had been making one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars a-day, but none had the hardihood to state that they had met with such success in their mining operations. The great mass of the evidence establishes beyond doubt the fact that gold exists in the sands of Fraser River in tolerably large quantities, but not to an extent sufficient to set a whole people crazy. In another column will be found a letter from a miner who has been at work on Hill's Bar for several weeks. He is known to us personally, and his statements may be relied upon. He is a gentleman who is not apt to be carried away by the excitement of the moment or to give the imaginative flights either of himself or anybody else for facts. He states that the average may be set down at about twelve dollars per day, and it would appear from the general tenor of all the news hitherto received that that amount, or even an ounce per day, may be realized on some of the bars of Fraser River, but if, in consequence of freshets, and a long, dull, dreary Winter, the work of searching for the glittering dust cannot be prosecuted for three or four months in the year, it does not require a very profound knowledge of arithmetic to determine whether, in the long run, the miner in California, who makes but four or five dollars per day, and can work for eleven months out of the twelve, will the sooner attain to competence or wealth.

We learn, says the *Oregonian*, from Mr. LEWIS DORR, just down from the mines, that Frazer River is now falling rapidly, water being now four feet below high water mark. The miners are not doing much now, but it is confidently expected that a great number will be able to work within ten days or a couple of weeks. The claim of which Mr. DORR is one of a company in possession, is located on a bar about one mile above Fort Yale, and it is thought it will yield handsomely as soon as the river falls. Provisions cannot be had without paying the most exorbitant prices, such as $50 per barrel for black flour. At Fort Hope good flour is worth $60, sugar 50 cents per pound, and other articles in proportion. At Fort Yale there is little to be had for love or money. Mining and cooking utensils are very scarce, and enormous prices are obtained for them. The Hudson Bay Company had seized the mining implements of some miners on Hill's Bar, for violating the law in regard to trafficking, which excited considerable indignation among the miners.

Mr. DORR thinks the best way to reach the diggings on Frazer River is by water, and not the trail, as the river will be navigable for canoes within a week or two.

Mr. JOHN F. GLENNOS, a well-known citizen of San Francisco, writes to the *Herald*, from Hill's Bar, Frazer River, on the 16th ult.:

"The mines, from what I have seen, are in my opinion such that any person will be satisfied with, unless those who come here expecting to make a pile in a few days or months, or those who are lazy or afraid of hard work. All along the river, that is, from ten miles below Fort Hope, as far up as can be reached, there is an opportunity to do well and make good, fair wages. This bar is paying first rate so far, but all hands are idle at present in consequence of the rise in the river. Some of the claims at the upper end of the bar paid $20 a day to the man, and those a little lower down $15. The company I am at work with are at the lower end, and from what we have made while employed, we are satisfied when the water falls we will make from $12 to $16 each day to the hand. Our claims have been covered with water for the last three weeks, but those occupying higher ground worked up to last Saturday, when they stopped. I do not think we can commence working again for four weeks, that is, until the water recedes. Nearly all the company have put up log cabins, principally as a protection from Indian attack. The Indians steal everything they can lay their hands upon. In case of a difficulty with them we will be safer in log houses, and better able to defend ourselves. I do not think we will have any trouble if no liquor is sold to them, but it is hard to prevent whisky being brought up the river. If the Indians get drunk they will be ready for anything. Liquor is the curse of both white men and Indians. Only last night two men left this place in a canoe to go to their camp, about a mile below. They were in fine spirits, but one of them, I am sorry to say, was full of whisky. They had not gone far when the canoe capsized, and one of them was drowned. The one that was lost was as fine a young man as I had seen on the bar. I did not learn his name.

"Provisions are very high. Bacon is 75 cents per pound; beans 30 cents; flour 60 cents, and coffee 50 cents per pound; everything else is in proportion; but now, when the steamers are coming up the river, in a short time I think we will get things more reasonable. As for myself, I have had a hard time of it for the last three weeks. One of my fingers got very sore—I suppose from constantly keeping my hands wet, and I have suffered very much. At one time I thought my finger would have to be cut off, but, thank God, it is better now. It will be some time yet before I will be able to work. I left San Francisco on the 20th April, and arrived at this place on the 12th of May. You will see I am on the Bar just five weeks. Had we reached here two days sooner we could have got some of the best claims on the Bar. It was our luck to be delayed four days longer than we ought have been; but I am satisfied it will turn out all right. I think I will return to San Francisco about Christmas with plenty of dust, provided I am fortunate, and keep in good health."

Mr. GEORGE CREIGHTON, an old resident of this city, says the San Francisco *Herald*, who returned from Fraser's River by the *Panama* on Friday last, showed us this morning a sample of gold dust gathered by our "Special Correspondent" on the bar opposite Fort Hope. The sample shown us is very fine, and is said to resemble the gold found on the Feather River in this State. Mr. CREIGHTON says that the dust gathered by our Correspondent was mixed with a quantity of black sand, which was not blown out until he reached Fort Langley, where the gold was sold by him with the sand for $16 per ounce. Mr. CREIGHTON also says that he has no doubt that the present diggings will prove richer than any in California. No one appears to doubt the richness of the mines, and all are anxiously waiting the falling of the river, in order that they may work the rich bars. He says, miners who were at work on the river told him, that frequently after a rain—when they had been driven from their holes by by a sudden rise of the river, caused by the waters of the mountains—they have returned after the water subsided and found fresh and equally rich deposits of sand mixed with fine gold. The reason assigned for there being so little gold received from the miners up the river, is on account of the difficult and dangerous traveling at this time, the miners preferring to remain alone, and purchase their supplies, even at exorbitant prices, of the Hudson's Bay Company, rather than to encounter the dangers of the river. Mr. CREIGHTON returns to the mines in a few days, notwithstanding that he has been fortunate enough to obtain valuable water-front property at Esquimalt.

In regard to the American route to the mining region, a correspondent of the *Oregon Times* writes:

"The distance from Portland to the Dalles by steamboat, is less than one hundred miles; fare, including meals, $11. At the Dalles, horses can be purchased at prices ranging from $25 to $45, and all the necessary accoutrements can be procured at Portland, Vancouver, and the Dalles, at prices but little, if any, above San Francisco rates. From the Dalles, the route strikes out into the open country, skirting the eastern base of the cascades, to Fort O'Kanagan, crossing the Columbia at Priests' Rapids, distance one hundred and twenty miles; thence on to Fort O'Kanagan, distance sixty miles; thence north up the O'Kanagan River, to the Sammilkimo River, forty miles; thence along the eastern or western side of Lake O'Kanagan to its head, eighty miles; thence northeast to Shuswap Lake, thirty miles, making the distance from the Dalles three hundred and thirty miles. There is another route which runs to Walla Walla, which lengthens the distance forty miles—making three hundred and seventy miles. I a water route is preferred to the land route, the waters of the Columbia are navigable for steamboats as far as Walla Walla—with two portages—then keelboats. Batteaus or canoes can ascend the upper Columbia and O'Kanagan Rivers to the head of the lake without a portage.

The Hudson Bay Company have sent goods by this route as far as Fort Colville. The river route cannot be traveled over in the same length of time, but the land route can, and goods can be taken this way, and have been.

The difference between the Columbia and the Fraser rivers breaking through the Cascades, and is as twenty is to one hundred, in point of difficulties. The Columbia flows through a gap which nature seems to have intended as the only outlet through the Cascade mountains, and the proper road to go into the interior.

I will now give you the reported distances and difficulties of the Puget Sound route. The figures came to me from such a source, that I am inclined to rely upon them. I will make the point of debarkation on this route at Fort Langley, on Fraser's River, which is easily reached by sailing vessels or steamboats. About this point the current of the river becomes very strong, and is navigated with great difficulty, and by canoes only. From Fort Langley to Fort Hope, the distance is about eighty miles, and six or eight days of hard labor is required in ascending the river at this point, and many dangers are to be encountered. Since the tide of travel has been turned this way, many lives and a great deal of property have been destroyed. At Fort Hope you are obliged to leave the river entirely, and take a trail which crosses the Cascades over a rough, craggy pass, called Mt. Murvo, to a camp called Fauftne, distant sixty miles; this requires from four to six days, without grass or other food for animals. From this point the trail follows along the eastern slope of the Cascades to Sammilkimo River, distant 45 miles. Here the trail divides, one fork going to Fort Thompson, and the other to Fort Colville, or the Shuswap region. Taking the Shuswap trail, you travel a northeasterly direction—no impediments in the way—a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to Shuswap Lake, which is the centre of the new California goldmines. While the Puget Sound route is shorter, it will be seen that it requires twice the time to accomplish the journey by that route that it does by the Dalles route. The last-named route has been traveled in eight days, and pack-trains make the trip in from ten to fourteen days, with an abundance of grass, timber and water all the way.

Any one acquainted with California, knows full well that the most practicable route to the Shasta mines is by going behind the coast range of mountains, and up the Sacramento Valley. It is almost impossible to cross the range of mountains from Humboldt Bay to Shasta, on account of the rugged roads. The same objection is had against the Puget Sound route to the northern mines, and, indeed, the objection is much stronger, because the mountains are higher, rougher, and of greater extent; the road is also longer, the climate colder, and vegetation scarcer. You can go to Shasta quicker by traveling up the Valley of the Sacramento, and so you can go to the northern mines quicker by traveling up the valley of the Columbia. Here is another fact of some weight: while the Hudson Bay Company have forts along the Fraser River, yet for years they have shipped their supplies by way of Vancouver, Dalles, and Columbia River, to fort Colville, and through the mining country. Major MCDONALD and a Catholic priest, who recently came from Fort Colville, say that this road can be traveled in seven days with horses or mules; and that the road can be traveled all the way *by an ox team!*

Mines have recently been discovered near Olympia, in the Black Hills, about a day and a half's ride from Portland. Those who are acquainted with the geology of this coast, think there is but little doubt of the existence of rich mines in Oregon and Washington Territories."

A Portland (O. T.) correspondent writes to the same effect to the *Alta California*:

"We have a direct thoroughfare; open country from our northern (or centre) line, and can send the product of our soil, and our cattle, direct through to the Caledonia mines; and unless the San Francisco market will pay us better, she will hereafter miss Oregon produce; it will go another way. We are well satisfied of the existence of gold north of us, and are also well satisfied that Fraser's River cannot be made a navigable stream; Nature has thrown too many obstacles in the way, but remove these and there are still others, which will be a drawback on its ever becoming the inlet and outlet of these new mines.

It is British water, and British regulation will not be complied with by American miners—trouble will grow out of the Hudson's Bay Company's style of doing business. If they think the American people will stand a tax of $5 for entering the Territory, and $5 more for the privilege of mining, and be restricted in their trade to deal with the Hudson Bay Company *only*—in my opinion they will overshoot the mark. Trouble will spring up between the Company and the miners, or they will go the way they should go—through American soil, *via* the Dalles, and pay no tax for entering the country, nor no tax for working the soil. All the soldiers that England can throw into that country cannot enforce such laws. If the tide of emigration continues, it won't be a year before they will declare themselves free and independent, and ask to be admitted into the Union!"

As an offset to the glowing descriptions of the new gold world, the following from "a merchant and shrewd business man of San Francisco" may be accepted:

VICTORIA, Sunday, June 20, 1858.

DEAR FRIEND: I arrived here safely last Friday, per steamer *Panama*. Had a most unpleasant trip, as you may imagine, when you think of the number of passengers crowded together on the small boat.

This town is rather a pretty little place of about 100 houses and some 2,000 inhabitants. The country about here is very beautiful, filled with farms, and a great abundance of stock of all kinds. Eggs, butter, &c., are about the same price as with you. The only thing wanted is houses. We all sleep in tents in the open air.

As regards gold mines, that is all a humbug. You can get Indians to work for fifty cents per day, and plenty of white men for fifteen dollars per month. You may thank your stars you did not come to this d—d country.

I shall return by the next steamer. You may expect to see me in about ten days.

If any of your friends think of coming here, tell them they had better stay where they are.

Employment of any kind is not to be had here, and it is all nonsense to think of trading here, as the Hudson Bay Company claim the exclusive right to trade with the miners, and have sufficient force to drive off any American that would try trading.

I really believe the gold mines a grand humbug. I never was in a country where money was so scarce, and as regards "gold dust," that is all nonsense; you never see a particle.

Thank God, I have money enough to get back.

Yours, etc., W.

A public meeting at Victoria, V. I., has addressed a Memorial to Gov. DOUGLAS, in favor of throwing open the trade and travel of Fraser's River to all comers. In reply, the Governor says:

"On the important question of allowing free trade with the mining population on Fraser's River, His Excellency states that it is quite beyond his authority to do so—that he is simply the executive of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose privileges he is bound to protect, and can only act upon special instructions from home; but he has already written, exploining the anomalous state of things existing here, and expects that in the course of two or three months, instructions will be received, authorizing such changes as the exigences of the case may demand. It is very probable, he tates, that the Government will shortly take the territory into their own hands, and compensate the Hudson's Bay Company for any sacrifices they may make.

As regards the free navigation of Fraser's River and its tributaries, he replies that it is not the Hudson's Bay Company who are accountable for the existing prohibition, but the Customs law of Great Britain, according to which this river must be closed for the present to foreign vessels; that certain conditions had been offered to the Pacific Mail Company, and subsequently to the owner of the *Surprise* steamer—one of which conditions was to run under the British flag—and if declined by these, arrangements will be made as early as possible for other steamers.

His Excellency further declared that the progress of this country occupied his careful attention, and, whatever might be done, the growing interests of the colony would be carefully protected. He would also forward the address to England with his own dispatches by next steamer."

We had an opportunity on Wednesday, says the *Sacramento Union*, of conversing a short time with a young man by the name of EDWARD J. MCINTYRE, of this city, who recently arrived by the *Cortes* from the North, and also of seeing a specimen of Fraser River gold. The gold is very similar to the fine gold on the American, Yuba and Calaveras Rivers, and has a coppery appearance. MCINTYRE prospected considerable, but did not work steady for a long time. The best pay he and two others got for a day's work was seven ounces. In his prospecting of several bars, which he generally found large, he uniformly got from three to four cents a pan. He found no gold in the ravines or gulches; was in the country about a month, and says the Indians are the most accomplished thieves in the world, and ready to fight on the slightest occasion. He adds further, that the miners had paid no licenses, and had told Governor DOUGLAS, when he was up the river, that they should not until they were protected, in which conclusion he was pleased to acquiesce. He speaks of Gov. DOUGLAS as a "fine auld Scotch gentleman," whose wife was a half-breed, and whose daughter, recently married, is a lovely woman, with but very few indications of the bow and arrow race, but who will be able, however, to keep a straight trail to Canada. While he was in the country, he experienced several and cold rains like those "down East."

On the 24th, while a party of men were engaged in excavating for a bakery at Sehome, they found the signs of gold. On washing, it paid two and three bits to the pan. Though endeavors were made to keep it still, the news became known, and before the next morning claims were staked off for a distance of over two miles.

A writer from Fort Hope, June 26, says: "We have all sorts of stories acout the mines, but as yet we have no definite news. In six weeks from this time—say along in August—Fraser's River will be low enough to work, when I hope rich strikes may be made by those who have waited so long and patiently. Quite a number of persons have just arrived from the mines with dust, which is very fine."

Another correspondent writes from Victoria: "Several canoes with miners have arrived from Fort Hope, on Fraser's River. The river is stated to be slowly falling, and some companies are making small wages on the upper part of the bars. Some eight hundred men are at Fort Hope. The news of the dry diggings is fully confirmed. One man has $200 here in coarse gold (pieces weighing from half a dollar to half an ounce.) The Hudson Bay Company have received considerable amounts within the week."

From Mr. E. D. WARBASS, an old resident in the northern country, the *Alta* learns some interesting facts in relation to the Colville mines. He states that the country extending from Colville to the new diggings is more or less a gold-bearing country. He is cognizant of the fact of good mines existing in the neighborhood of Colville, at which miners are making good wages. That gold has been found up to, and across the 49th parallel, and on the Pend d'Oreille, he personally knows, but the Indians have prevented their being worked, save by half breeds. With the influx of whites, work will be resumed.

While such is the state of things in the new goldfield, we turn for a moment to the old. From the inland counties of California we gather such reports as the following: "It would be idle to deny that the exodus of hardy miners which is now taking place from California, is certain to injure every department of business in our State for some months to come. All but the farmers will suffer more or less. The withdrawal of so many producers will be seriously felt in the diminution of our gold product, and in the reduced trade with merchants which must follow. But this state of things cannot continue very long. The Fraser-River fever may even now be at its culminating point; and by and by many who are leaving us are sure to return and occupy their old places, while the increased emigration from the East will give us new hands to develop the unbounded and matchless resources of these mountains. We fear no permanent evil from Fraser's River. If gold is as abundant as represented, many of our friends who are going will return with well-filled purses, to enjoy the results of their adventures in our delightful climate. It is difficult to wean any person who has resided for any length of time in our State from the a tachment formed during such residence. Thus we are led to believe that California will finally be immensely the gainer by the astonishing events which are now taking place."—*Sonora Herald.*

The Calaveras *Chronicle* says: "The fever for this new El Dorado of the North is on the increase to a fearful extent, since the arrival of the last steamers from the new gold region, and threatens to depopulate the county, although it is more virulent in some localities than others. In this immediate vicinity almost every man that can get away has gone, or is making preparations to go. Property of all kinds is being sacrificed to raise the funds to travel with. A house and lot in this town was offered for sale at public auction, a few days since, and bid in by the owner at $100. The same property sold a short time since for $650. Good mining claims are either sold for little or nothing or abandoned entirely. Men can be seen at all times of the day collected together in small squads discussing the news, and speculating on the chances of getting to the new mines, the best roads, etc., etc. The fact is, a great portion of the population is determined to go, and it would be useless to attempt to dissuade them from it. Go they must, and go they will. Upon the whole, we think, under the circumstances, that the sooner they get away the sooner our State will be filled up again by emigration from the Atlantic States and Europe. This late excitement will start to our shores such an emigration as was never known in the history of the world before. It will come from all nations, and in a few years will intensely populate the whole Pacific side of the continent from the Russian possessions to the Gulf of California."

The *Union Democrat* says: "The rush for the Fraser River country still continues, although every person writing from there advise, his friends to wait a few months until there is better facilities for reaching the mines, and allowing time for the rivers to go down, which are now so high that navigation is extremely dangerous, and mining very difficult. At present everything is against a trip to that country. The steamship companies, taking advantage of the excitement, are charging for passages enormously high rates, while the stage lines, hotels, &c., &c., charge just such prices as they please, no matter how exorbitant, and those going to the diggings at the present time will have to submit to it. All accounts agree that at present the Indians are very troublesome, and in many instances the miners have been compelled to give them blankets, provisions, &c., in order to keep from engaging in battle with them. In a short time, it is thought, Governor DOUGLAS will have men sufficient to protect the miners in their rights. Besides this, what material difference will stopping here a few months make, if the mines are anything like those of California? By that time everything will be cheaper, and matters more settled, the rivers will have gone down, and there will be a chance for a man to work without being in constant fear of losing his life."

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The Indian Outbreaks—The Prospect and the Preparation—Massacre on Rogue River—The Elections—Excitement about Gold—The Crops—The Markets.

By the arrivals at San Francisco we have files of Oregon papers as late as the 24th ult.

The news is very important, inasmuch as we are informed of a general gathering of the Indian tribes in that part of the world, in our northern border, with the evident intention of proceeding to hostilities.

Mr. E. C. FITZHUGH, the Indian Agent, writing from Schome, under date of June 4, informs Governor MCMULLEN that the Northern savages are coming into our waters in large numbers, armed and equipped for murder and plunder. They spare neither whites nor Indians, but kill and rob indiscriminately all they meet. A party of men from Seattle, on their way to Fraser's River, were canned on an island near this bay, some three nights since. Six of the party have been murdered, and the canoe and provisions belonging to the whole party stolen. Some three or four of them have managed to escape to this place in a starving condition, having been concealed in the woods some three days.

JOE FOSTER, one of our best citizens from Seattle, is one of the killed.

Capt. PORTER, of the *Fauntleroy*, has just informed me that eleven large sized canoes were alongside of his vessel, all men, armed and painted for mischief. The *Fauntleroy* is lying just outside of this Bay. The *Sea Bird* reports 22 large canoes, well loaded with warriors, entering Victoria harbor as they came out, and *two hundred* more on their way, and expected in this week. This will make our waters alive with these Northern devils. All of the adjacent islands will be overrun with them, and indiscriminate murder will be perpetrated on all with whom they meet.

Some of my Indians who were on a small island near here, have been attacked—guns, canoes, and everything they had stolen, and barely escaped with their lives. One clutchman had been made prisoner or killed. If we haven't a war-steamer here at once, many valuable lives will be lost, as the savages will be here in great force in a few days.

The *Olympia Pioneer and Democrat*, in commenting upon the above, says: "The powerful hostile combination now existing on the east side of the mountains, with the success recently gained by the hostile Indians over the command of Col. STEPTOE, renders it extremely difficult to conjecture to what extent dissatisfaction may spread among tribes not *over-loyal* in their friendship to our people. Slight success is sufficient to elate the mind of an Indian, and dispose him to rapine and plunder. The hostile feeling exhibited by KITSAP towards PARRINSON and CADY, are no doubt attributable to this success."

The Puget Sound *Herald* thinks that the notable Indian chief KAM-MAI-A-KIN is at the bottom of the war. It adds:

"This chief, unable to contend against the whites with a people he could not control, and which were only an adopted people, who owed him no allegiance except that his mother was a Yakima, fled from the land of his adoption to that of his forefathers, and the worn-out and disunited Klickatats made peace with Colonel WRIGHT. Not so with KAM-MAI-A-KIN; he sent back word that he never could and never would make peace with the whites. With a new force he has undoubtedly again arrayed himself against the whites. The discontented and restless young men of the great plains of the Columbia have again followed where he undoubtedly directed.

We do not regard this new outbreak as being so serious as that of '55. Those Indians who participated in that war are comparatively well satisfied of the power of the whites. If they do laugh at this mismanagement, they cannot despise their courage when they drove the Indians from their own burying-grounds and overran their whole country. We do not think that the war will spread among the tribes near the settlements; and, so long as the settlements are not endangered, it is unwise an outbreak of defiance, and those only are in danger who place themselves within their reach. Indians are too jealous of each other to effect any widely-extended combination.

* * * * *

We regard KAM-MAI-A-KIN as the greatest Indian chief living, and he will give the troops much trouble, and put the Government to a heavy expense, before he is conquered, which will not be until he is killed. He is too remote at present for us to apprehend much trouble from him, for he will hardly come into the settlements. With the present condition of our troops, and their distribution in small commands to remote points, it will be some time before KAM-MAI-A-KIN will be brought to account."

The *Oregonian* says Gen. CLARK, commander-in-chief of the U. S. forces on the Pacific coast, arrived on the mail steamer *Columbia* on Tuesday last. He is now at Vancouver, arranging, as we learn *unofficially*, the preliminaries for a campaign against the Indians.

Another battle near the Dalles was reported, in which the miners, 60 or 70 strong, had defeated the Indians, after losing 20 of their number and killing 200 of the enemy. The rumor was not credited.

Fort Jones, in Siskiyou County, was evacuated on June 22 by order of Gen. CLARK. Its garrison, company E, of the 4th Infantry, are *en route* for Fort Vancouver, and from thence to Fort Walla Walla, destined to cooperate with Col. STEPTOE's command against the Snake, Flathead and Paiouse Indians. Capt. JUDAH, commanding, and Lieut. MCCALL are the officers attached to the company.

The *Oregonian*, of June 19 says: "There is no evidence whatever that the Indians in the recent fight with Col. STEPTOE have molested miners going through their country to the mines within the last two years. Their hostility appears altogether directed towards Uncle Sam's troops. There is no question but they deserve to be whipped, and we hope Col. STEPTOE will do it this time effectually."

*Per contra

and the *Joseph Peabody* to Manila, no paying freights offering at Callao.

The British line-of-battle ship *Ganges*, 84, the *Alert*, 21, and the *Calypso*, 20, and the French frigate *Andromede*, 50, and brig *Alcibades*, 20, were at Callao. There was no American man-of-war at Callao, although the *Decatur* was on her way, and possibly the *Merrimac* may go there, and from thence to the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. The latter was at Paita July 1.

The British Steam-Navigation Company, fearing that an American line may be put on from Panama to Valparaiso, are making arrangements to run a weekly line from here to Callao, and promise to connect with the New-York and New-Orleans lines. The British Company have just had a new ship, the *Clota*, come out, and expect two more, the *Panama* and *Callao*.

BOLIVIA.

You will soon hear of another revolution in Bolivia. Dr. LINARES, who overthrew CORDOVA, and whose path was strewn with flowers only six months ago as he entered La Paz, and scattered promises of peace and progress among the people, has belied all the expectations formed of him, and become one of the veriest tyrants that disgraces the age. He has completely stifled the liberty of the Press, restored whipping for criminal and political offences, published hundreds of the best citizens, increased the army, established a secret police, and is, in fact, playing LOUIS NAPOLEON on as grand a scale as his limited territory and sparse population will permit him to do. He has just decreed that three new battalions, of 700 men each, shall be raised, and that a forced loan of $200,000 shall be assessed on the owners of city and landed property, to pay for their maintenance. The cavalry is also to be made 1,000 strong. The regiment of Colonel ORTIZ has been disbanded on account of the supposed leaning of Colonel ORTIZ towards BELZU, and the Minister of War has resigned in consequence of the disbanding of ORTIZ's regiment. The President has also seized 500 mules, belonging to Peruvian muleteers, for the purpose of conveying munitions of war to Potosi. In Lima there is a sort of Bolivian revolutionary junta, whose business, in part, seems to be to collect every bad thing possible against LINARES, and to publish it, and to say all the good they can of BELZU. No doubt LINARES has proved to be a great tyrant, but it is quite probable his imbecilities and tyrannic acts are made the most of. One story is, that he called in the assistance of a Spiritualist, a short time ago, to let him into the secrets of futurity. He caused him to try his powers on the soldiers, asking them if BELZU would return, to which some of them replied, "Yes." Upon being asked if they would join BELZU, they replied in the affirmative, upon which they were ordered to be flogged. Those who gave answers favorable to LINARES were rewarded with four reals. Bishop CORDOVA had been rudely and severely censured for making use of the following words in prayer: "Grant us, oh Lord, the liberty of the people, and restrain the fury of those who work against them." LINARES has threatened to place in irons all priests who offer up such petitions, and has flogged and imprisoned many citizens for manifesting opinions favorable to BELZU. A great may of the principal citizens exiled, have reached Tacna and Lima.

BELZU, the old President of Bolivia, and father-in-law of CORDOVA, the latter of whom was overthrown by LINARES, is in London. His enemies say he has become insane on account of having lost $80,000 by his banker, while others assert that this is a slander. It is believed he will soon return and reassume the reins of Government.

CHILI.

President MONTT has communicated his Message to the Chambers, which assembled at Santiago on June 1. He says the country is gradually advancing in prosperity, and is consolidating itself on a democratic basis. The *Mercurio* remarks, "It cannot be denied that the progress of civilization in Chili is conquering for us, step by step, the possession of the political rights insured to us by our system of government. Thus, during the last elections, it has been remarked that where there was greater intellectual culture, the citizens had shown themselves more independent and jealous of the exercise of their rights; and, on the contrary, they proved dull and indolent wherever ignorance and prejudice still prevail in the people's ideas."

I gave you a list, in my last, of the principal projects that would occupy the present Congress The President says that during the past year steps have been taken to settle the disputed boundary with Bolivia. The treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce with the United States has met with some difficulties, and it is feared the modifications made in it will render it ineffectual, "the important relations between both countries being left to the not always precise rules of international law."

An amnesty has been granted to all the individuals implicated in the political events of 1851, covering also the fiscal responsibilities arising from those events.

The crew of the British ship *Cressida*, which ship, I wrote you in my last, was lost on the coast of Bolivia, have arrived safely at Valparaiso.

The author of a communication in the *Mercurio* having been convicted of libel, and being unable to pay the fine, the proprietors have been sued for the amount.

Mr. F. HEGERS, a young German, committed suicide in Santiago by shooting himself with a pistol.

Chili is suffering a most rigorous Winter. The rain has fallen in such great quantities that agriculturists have not yet been able to sow their crops.

BENEDETTI, ROSSI-CORSI, FRANCOLINI, DOMENECH, &c., are drawing full opera houses at Santiago, in conjunction with Madame THIERRY, who does the ballet.

Business is dull. Flour averages $4 25 per 100 pounds, and there are orders for $4 per quintal from Peru. No Carolina rice in the market. Sugar is scarce, there being no American, English or Dutch in first hands; the stock of other kinds in first hands amounts to 116,000 arobas. Nitrate of soda is 21 to 22 rials. Bar silver $10 56 per marc. Copper $20 50, cash. Freights to England £1 13s. to £1 17s. per ton. France, 70 francs. United States, $13. Exchange on United States 10 per cent. premium. F. W. R.

MEXICO.

Interesting from the Western Coast—Victory of the Liberals at Iguala—Advance of Alvarez Upon the Capital—Failure of Col. Stone's Expedition to Sonora—Americans in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 19, 1858.

Dr. E. S. BILLINGS, of Acapulco, late of Mississippi, and who served as surgeon of ALVAREZ'S force under the Comonfort revolution, arrived here last evening in the *Golden Gate*. He is on his way to Vera Cruz, by way of Key West and Havana, to obtain money from President JUAREZ for the support of ALVAREZ'S force of Pintos, who are now near Iguala, and who number about 3,000 men. Dr. B. says that VICARIO, of the Church party, who occupied Iguala, had just evacuated it, and that ALVAREZ'S force would march in on the 11th July, and thence proceed on towards Cuernavaca and the City of Mexico. ALVAREZ was not with his force, being sick at his estate of La Providencia. It was commanded by General VIVALA.

I have received the following important information from Manzanillo. The letter is written by BLAUTON MCALPIN, Esq., late of Mobile, who is now residing in that place.

These statements may be relied on, as my acquaintance in this country enables me to know the truth of them.

There is now not a doubt of the entire success of the Constitutional party, and I am confident that peace and quiet will be restored in this unhappy country in a very short time.

There is at this time *three millions of dollars in specie* at Guadalajara, destined for this port for shipment, which may be expected by the last of the present or first of next month.

We get no news from and beyond the City of Mexico, except that which comes by the way of New-York and New-Orleans.

From Matanzas.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Times.

We receive dates from Mazatlan, by the *Ventura*, as late as the 2d inst. A passenger informs me that the schooner *Geneva* left that place on the 25th of May, with $800,000 in specie, $150,000 of which was from San Blas. It is estimated that nearly three million of dollars are locked up at Guadalajara awaiting shipment; but, as the Liberals have possession of all the important ports, excepting Mazatlan and San Blas, and have cut off all communication with the beleaguered city, no prospect of any considerable portion of this money leaving the country is evident. At Manzanillo a specie train was expected to arrive from Colima in time to meet the *John L. Stephens*, which will probably carry this letter to San Francisco.

The latest news from Mazatlan indicates the failure of Captain STONE'S expedition. Signor VISCANO, the former Secretary of General YANES, who accompanied Captain STONE'S party to Guayamas, with hope of obtaining the permission of PESQUEIRA, Governor of Sonora, allowing the exploring party to proceed peaceably with their labors, returned to Mazatlan in the latter part of May, having abandoned the enterprise, and stating that the expected permission had failed. PESQUEIRA flatly refused to allow Captain STONE to proceed into the country for the purpose mentioned, and intimated his intention of imprisoning them if they attempted it. They are, however, allowed to survey the coast, and to remain within Guayamas, subject to local regulations. The effect of this news in Mazatlan is said to have increased the popular contempt for Americans. Ex-Governor GANDARA, of Sonora, remained at Mazatlan, where he had been for three months, expecting to receive aid from the Church Party, or Conservatives, to reinstate him in the Governorship of the Department of Sonora. PESQUEIRA has espoused the Liberal side, but he is represented to be an infamous scoundrel at heart, so that whenever the other side triumphs, he will be the first to proclaim his allegiance to the new order of things.

An American hardly dares to declare his nationality in a Mexican port. We hear not only at Manzanillo, but an Acapulco, from Americans who have been in the country and up the coast, that the most thorough contempt and hatred for citizens of the United States, and everything American, prevails throughout the country. It is humiliating to know that Americans are thus insulted with impunity by every copper-colored Mexican whose ignorance inspires him to such conduct, and even by others more intelligent, perhaps, who hold the reins of office. It is a threadbare story, but ought to cause every American to blush that no American man-of-war has visited a Mexican port for four years. Consuls there are none, and heretofore, where there have been any, they have been merchants with Mexican interests more at heart than American, or else incompetent men, lacking nerve and ability to enforce American rights. This is the burden of the song rung in the ears of our Government for years, and with no response. While boasting our progress at home, the miscalled protection afforded abroad is the laughing stock of the world.

Acapulco is very quiet just now. All its trade and life comes from the visits of the Pacific Mail Steamers four times a month, and strange to say, these visits almost always occur after nightfall.

We hear at Acapulco that a courier has arrived, with news of a severe battle near Iguala, between the two rival factions, in which it is rumored that 1,100 men were killed. VIDAURRI is in Queretaro, fifty-two leagues from Mexico. ALVAREZ is on this side.

The Liberals are carrying everything before them in the country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANZANILLO, Sunday, July 11, 1858.

The troops of the Constitutional Party, of which party JUAREZ is Chief, numbering 4,000 after being one month before Guadalajara, suddenly raised the siege, and moved toward Colima. They were immediately pursued by the Conservative or Church troops, and at a point called the Barrancas, [or ravine,] on the road to Colima, the Constitutional troops halted, and prepared to receive the enemy. The Conservative troops, not knowing the whereabouts of their opponents, came into the Barranca, where they were attacked, and nearly cut to pieces. They lost 800 killed on the spot, 300 deserted in a body and came over to the Constitutionalists, and the balance took to flight. Out of their 3,000 men they lost more than one-half. They are hotly pursued by 1,000 riflemen, who know how to use their arms, and the main body of 3,000 men are just in their rear. So it is fair to conclude that by this time the entire force is captured.

Even more destructive has been the fate of the picked troops of the Church party at San Luis. At that place the Constitutionalists have gained the most decisive victory, having killed and taken prisoners the entire army of the Church Party, amounting to over 3,000 men.

NEW-GRANADA.

Rejection of the Cass-Herran Treaty—Preparations for Hostile Movements by the United States—Public Opinion on the Subject—Revolutionary Movements—The Election—The Murderer of Chris. Lilly Punished—Movement of Bullion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 18, 1858.

We are again without advices from Bogota. The mail, which should have left there about the 26th June, had not arrived at Carthagena when the British steamer left on the 8th. All I can give you, therefore, is the following short note, written by a gentleman of veracity at Carthagena:

CARTHAGENA, Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

The mail from the interior is not yet in. Last evening a Col. TREMAINE is reported to have arrived *en route* to Washington *via* Aspinwall, as special messenger to Gen. HERRAN, with tidings of the complete defeat of the Cass-Herran Convention. It is reported also that Gen. MOSQUERA is to proceed forthwith to the Isthmus to prepare against a *coup de main* on the part of the United States forces. Gen. POSADA is said to be deputed to the command of the legions on the coast. I am anxious for the post to arrive, to learn further particulars.

The foregoing news is generally believed here, although some little doubt is thrown upon it by the fact that the messenger therein spoken of did not arrive at Aspinwall by the British steamer, or, if he did, is keeping himself very quiet. At any rate, there can be but little doubt that the New-Granadian Congress has rejected the treaty, or amended it, so as to make it unacceptable to the United States, and that that body adjourned on or about the 20th June till the 1st day of February. So, after twenty-seven months of wretched diplomacy, the whole matter is left just where it was the day after from twenty to fifty peaceable Americans were brutally massacred by the authorities of Panama. And, as the American Congress and Cabinet appear willing to trust to the chance that the next New-Granadian Congress may be more palpable than the last, it may be proper to inform them that the Senate will be composed of the very same men that have three times rejected the Convention almost unanimously this year, both branches having resolved to hold over, under the new Constitution.

The following, from the *Centinela*, the Government organ of Panama, commenting on the foregoing news, is, no doubt, the general sentiment of the country on the Cass-Herran Convention:

"THE CASS-HERRAN CONVENTION.

A telegraphic dispatch from Aspinwall announces that the Cass-Herran Convention has been definitely rejected by the Granadian Congress, and that Generals MOSQUERA and POSADA have been appointed by the Executive to organize forces in this city and in Carthagena, that we may be prepared to resist the North Americans in the improbable event that their Government, guided by other motives than those of reason and justice, should attempt to humiliate us by an abuse of strength, solely because we have been bold enough not to submit to all their pretensions. And in saying this, we do not speak at random, for the Senate was ready to accept the Convention of the 10th September, with certain modifications.

We do not know whether the news communicated by telegraph is substantially true, as the Bogota mail had not arrived at Carthagena on the departure of the British steamer. Yet the history of the discussion of the Convention, which has been detailed to our readers with such exactness by our intelligent correspondent from Bogota, induces us to believe the news is incorrect.

The Convention then being rejected, what ought to be the cause of our Plenipotentiary at Washington? In our very humble opinion, Gen. HERRAN should impress upon Gen. CASS the fact that the rejection of the Convention is due exclusively to the responsibility attempted to be fixed upon New Granada by article 1st, and to our objection to article 7th, by which the right is granted to the American Union to establish a coal depôt in one of the Islands of our Bay; and the balance of the Convention would be acceptable to the Government and the people of New-Granada. If this is done, the Government of the Union can do no less than acknowledge the justice of our course. The celebration of a new Convention, in which there shall be no such dangerous claims as those contained in the articles 1st and 7th, will restore the good understanding which should exist between the two brotherly nations.

But as the contrary may very well succeed, it is proper that New-Granada, although considered weak when compared with the modern Carthagenians, should show some signs of life and energy, doing all in her power to repel the least insult offered by the North Americans to our glorious flag. We therefore approve the conduct of the Administration of OSPINA, and rejoice that Gen. MOSQUERA, who has so ardently defended the good name of the country, has been designated to take the military command of the Isthmus. Gen. MOSQUERA will find here firm and generous hearts, and at last we may do something worthy of ourselves.

But, while danger increases from abroad, we Isthmenians seem to have forgotten the severe and eloquent lesson taught us by recent events in Central America. We are divided into two excited parties, ready, according to rumor, to drench in blood our soil, to carry out stupid caprices. It is time we open our eyes and meditate on events which may well happen, if we do not act with judgment and union. And we should lay our rancors aside, and only live for the permanent welfare of our country, so that, united, we may have strength to face the coming evil.

We assure our readers that in penning these lines, we are guided by no other interest than the public good; and as a public journalist, we consider it our duty to submit the foregoing advice to our countrymen."

I wrote you in my last that the election for Governor of this State took place on the 27th of June, and that for members of the Legislature on the 28th, and that the Government, which now holds its power through usurpation, would endeavor to perpetuate it at all hazards. In view of this certainty, the opposition or liberals, have been threatening an armed resistance if the Cabildo, or City Councils, whose province it is to scrutinize the votes for the Legislature, did not, on the 15th instant, act fairly towards them. They had been arming and preparing themselves as well as they were able with the little means at their command; and the Government of the State becoming alarmed at the threatening aspect of things, also made great preparations for the expected attack. All the old iron cannon were remounted—the flint-lock muskets brought out and the rust scraped off—plenty of ball cast and cartridges made—pikes sharpened, and the negro military and the negro police kept at their quarters, ready to act at a moment's notice. On the 15th, or rather during the night of 14th, guns and men were introduced by the Government into the towers of the Cathedral, on the Plaza, which commands the halls of the Cabildo, where the scrutiny was to take place, and depôts of arms and guards were established in the private shops at the corners of the Plaza. At 10 A. M., a proclamation was distributed promising that the Government would act fairly towards all the citizens, but warning them against being found with arms in the streets, under a penalty of $25. Knots of negroes and *flexibles*—the latter being a species of animal of the dandy kind peculiar to this city, sometimes white and sometimes black, and oftener a split between the two—gathered at the street corners and on the Plaza at 12 o'clock, and quickly every shop was closed, and the doors of all the houses barred and many of them strongly barricaded. A great many families left the city and quite a number of persons either took or prepared to take refuge in the American or British Consulates. The British frigate *Alarm* had several boats near the shore, under pretence of exercising her men, but really with a view of facilitating their landing in case of any danger to British lives or property, and perhaps to take part with the Government, which is now entirely in the English interest, and American-hating to an extraordinary degree.

Capt. KELLY, of the United States frigate *Saranac*, said he should only land his men in the event of receiving an official communication from the Government that it was unable to protect foreign interests; and, in view of the fact that every one of us might have had our throats cut by the negroes and flexibles while this red-tape ceremony was going on, we felt peculiarly elated with the information. We were not a little surprised to notice several of the officers on shore, and quite a number of his men drunk about the streets on such a day. But it is not probable that Capt. KELLY appreciated fully the danger we were in, for he is represented as a very careful and energetic officer. The day wore away with only a few personal fights: but at dark the Council became so alarmed at the danger they would incur in ruling out *all* of the opposition candidates that they admitted one out of four of the most popular of the opposite party as principals, and three out of four of the same party as *suplentes*. At 9 o'clock in the evening, the streets were quiet; the crowds having retired to their houses, whose doors have been double-barred at night ever since. Rumors of an outbreak constantly fill the streets, and if we do not have one before, we shall probably have it on the 15th of September, when the Legislature is expected to declare Señor HURTADO elected, although it is well known that Señor OBALDIA has three-quarters of all the votes in the State. The Americans to a man, and nine-tenths of the other foreigners, are in favor of the latter.

Situated as we Americans are here, with from fifteen to twenty millions of property to guard, in the midst of a population nineteen-twentieths of which look upon us as enemies, and nine-tenths of this population being negroes, with two thousand passengers and four millions monthly crossing this Isthmus, we heard with the utmost astonishment that the Navy Department had ordered our only ship in this Bay, the *Saranac*, to repair immediately to San Juan del Sur, "to protect the interests of American citizens resident there," for so is the dispatch to Captain KELLY worded. When it is known that there is not one hundred thousand dollars worth of American property in all Nicaragua, and only three American citizens—one of them the U. S. Consul—in San Juan del Sur, it will be quite apparent to the reader that the United States Government has entered into a copartnership with Commodore VANDERBILT, with a capital of only the sum named above, for the uncertain profits of which it has determined to abandon the permanent and substantial interests of this route, in which its citizens have invested twenty millions of dollars! Truly, this is throwing away the substance and grasping the shadow.

A petition signed by Americans here, and also representations from the several companies, have been presented to Capt. KELLY, requesting him to remain until he is relieved by another ship: but he has responded that his orders are peremptory, and he will leave to-morrow.

I learn that C. NEWKERCK, Esq., of New-York who was lately sent out to La Union as United States Consul there, will be refused his *exequatur* by the Government of Salvador, on the tenable ground that he was a fillibuster under WALKER in Nicaragua, he having acted for several months as his Collector of Customs at San Juan del Sur.

The Government of Salvador is very indignant at the little consideration of the Cabinet at Washington, for it is evidenced by this appointment.

General LAMAR, our Minister to Nicaragua, contemplates embarking at Realejo for home on the steamer *Columbus* on the 2d August; but it is probable, in view of the partnership lately entered into between the United States Government and Commodore VANDERBILT, that the General will be kept in Nicaragua as foreign clerk for the concern.

Captain KNOTT, of the Guatemalian Navy, who so brutally assassinated CHRIS. LILLY and Mr. YATES, has been lately sentenced to six years' imprisonment, for shooting, without trial, ANTONIO, the Corsican, whom he charged with an intention to betray his vessel into the hands of WALKER. The French Consul, however, is not satisfied with the judgment, but demands that KNOTT shall be shot. Mr. CLARK, our Minister to Guatemala, states that he has instructions to demand the punishment of KNOTT, and also a large sum of money as indemnity to the widow of LILLY.

The British frigate *Alarm* arrived here on the 6th instant, with $600,000 smuggled from Mexican ports. This, with $500,000 from California, and $300,000 from the South Coast, went to England on the 9th. It is understood the *Alarm*, on account of the unsettled state of affairs here, will remain until relieved by the frigate *Alert*, now at Callao. F. W. R.

LATER FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Ratification of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Monday, July 19, 1858.

By the schooner *Carlota*, which arrived at Aspinwall, this morning, from Carthagena, came a private letter (the only letter she had, and she brought no papers) from a prominent member of the House of Representatives of New-Granada, dated Bogota, June 27, 1858, containing the following important and perfectly reliable information:

"Day before yesterday Congress closed its sessions. After five months' discussion, and a determined opposition in the Senate, headed by Dr. MURILLO and General MOSQUERA, the Cass-Herran Convention has been approved, the first article being modified by some foolish explanations, and the 7th article rejected. In the *Porvenir*, you will notice the terms of the Convention, as passed.

All the Senators and Representatives of the Isthmus, including Señor ANTONIO AMADOR, who, I believed, would hold a different opinion, were the strongest opposers of article 7, and, headed by Señor JIL COLUNJE, had great influence in modifying article 1. These were joined by Dr. BRID and Dr. HERNANDEZ, of Carthagena, HENRY GRICE, Jr, and others.

The Government has sustained the Convention with all its powers; and in the discussion, the Secretary of Foreign Relations rendered full justice to the Railroad Company."

The first article, as you will recollect, acknowledged the responsibility of the Government of New-Granada for the massacre of April 15, and its duty to protect the travel over the route. The seventh article sold or leased to the United States land on an island in the Bay of Panama, for a coal depôt, wharves, &c. So that all that is left is the *promise*, which will, probably, never be fulfilled, to pay such indemnity for the property destroyed as may be decided by the arbitrators.

The steamship *Granada* left to-day for Key West, touching at San Juan del Norte. There are no United States or other war vessels in port. F. W. R.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Hell-gate Piloting vs. Tugging.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—SATURDAY, JULY 24.

Before Justices Connolly, Steers and Kelly.

The People vs. *Elias P. Brunor.*—This was a case for violating the pilot-laws, by way of Hell-gate, on the East River, and the complaint states that the defendant, on the 19th day of July, 1858, being the owner and commander of the steam-tug *J. D. Secor*, and not being a licensed pilot through the East River and Hell-gate, did fasten his steam-tug to three sailing vessels at Rackers Island, and take them and pilot them through Hell-gate on the East River, without being authorized to do so, and contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, which declares, "That if any person, not being a licensed or branch pilot under the law, shall pilot for any other person any vessel of any description through the channel of the East River commonly called Hell-gate, or board such vessel for that purpose, or offer to pilot any vessel, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of $20 for every such offence, or on conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as such." This act was passed April 15, 1847.

The first witness called was *Henry A. Mason*, who testified that three sailing vessels came along, on the 19th July, at Rackers Island, and the defendant fastened his steam-tug *J. D. Secor* to the said three vessels with hawsers, and piloted them through Hell-gate into the East River, came down by Grand-street Ferry, took two of the vessels to the dock at Brooklyn, left one, and then proceeded on towards the Jersey shore; that one vessel was cast off in the East River; that he was a licensed pilot; that he had himself previously piloted said vessels through Hell-gate, and had been acquainted with the tonnage of the same; that said vessels were all subject to pilotage fees; one was of the burden of about — tons, one was of about 120 tons, and the other over 100 tons; that witness went on board the vessels, and was taken through Hell-gate; that the defendant was sometimes at the wheel, and sometimes on the deck of the steam-boat, when going through Hell-gate.

The witness further stated that it had been the constant practice of the *J. D. Secor* to pilot vessels through Hell-gate the last three years.

Charles H. Seaman was called as a witness, and testified that he was a licensed pilot through Hell-gate, and had been so for the last thirteen years; that he saw the said *J. D. Secor* pilot the vessels through Hell-gate on the 19th July last, and that he had known the *J. D. Secor* to pilot vessels through Hell-gate a great number of times within the last three or four years; he stated that he (the witness) belonged to the Board of Hell-gate Pilots, and that the defendant was not a licensed pilot, and that he was the owner and commander of the steam-tug *J. D. Secor*.

The prosecution here rested.

The defendant called as a witness,

J. Hartwell, who testified that he was the engineer and pilot of the steamtug *J. D. Secor*, and that the defendant did not at the time the steamtug took the three vessels through Hurl-gate control the helm of the steamtug, but that he (the witness) governed the steamtug; that the defendant was on board of the steamtug and that he owned the steamtug.

On the cross-examination the witness stated that the fees for towing or piloting the three vessels on the 19th July was $15, which was received by the defendant; that the defendant had been engaged, more or less, for the last two years in taking vessels through Hurl-gate, and that the defendant had received various rates of fees for taking vessels through Hurl-gate: that some vessels had been towed through for $2; that the witness had known as high as $20 to be received for towing a vessel through Hurl-gate by the defendant; that the fees ran from $2 to $20 and higher for each vessel; that the defendant had taken some very large vessels through Hurl-gate.

The witness further stated that he believed that within two years the defendant had taken as many or more than one hundred vessels through Hurl-gate.

The defendant then called the fireman of the steam-tug, who testified that he was on board on the 19th day of July, 1858, when the three vessels were taken through Hurl-gate, that the defendant did not govern his steam-tug, but the pilot did.

On his cross-examination this witness stated that within the last year he had gone through Hurl-gate with vessels in tow as many as twenty times; that he was not always on board of the boat; that he had know the steam-tug to take vessels through Hurl-gate a great many times when he was not present. The defence here rested.

Mr. Seaman was asked if it was necessary for the master to give orders to take the vessels through Hurl-gate when lashed to the steam-tug? He stated that it was not; that the owner could as effectually command his vessel by signs as by words; that when these vessels wanted steering to the larboard he could walk to the larboard side of the ship, and so to the starboard.

The counsel for the defendants summed up and said that tugging was not piloting, and that his client was not guilty of violating the law. The defendant had a right to tow as many vessels through Hurl-gate as he desired and received fees therefor.

The prosecution answered that tugging was piloting; that if any vessel needed a tugger, that the pilots were bound in law to furnish it, and would furnish the tugger; that towage and tugging and piloting was all one service—citing 2 Hazard's Reps., 278, 330, Ploughdon's Reps., 336, which says "that a thing which is within the intention of the makers of the statute is as much within the statute as when it is expressed;" and asks that the defendant be convicted and fined $90, the amount of the penalties for piloting three vessels without a license.

The Court said that these three penalties of $90 might be collected by a civil suit, notwithstanding it was a criminal prosecution; and, considering that this was the first offence, they fined the defendant $30, and to stand committed until it was paid.

The defendant's counsel stated that they paid the fine under protest, and should carry the case up.

For the prosecution, Mr. A. Nash; for the defendant, Mr. Jonas B. Phillips.

The Cancemi Case—Motion to Amend the Record Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 27.

Before Judge Sutherland.

This morning Judge SUTHERLAND gave his decision granting the motion to amend the record of the trial of Cancemi, by appending the certificate of Judge Wright, to the fact that he was tried by eleven jurors.

The following is the Judge's decision:

Judge WRIGHT having made an additional certificate, by which it appeared that after the Jury had been impanneled and sworn, and the trial of the prisoner commenced, by the consent and agreement of the prisoner, his counsel, and the counsel on behalf of the people, one of the Jurors was withdrawn at the express request of the prisoner, and under and in pursuance of a stipulation annexed to such additional certificate of Judge WRIGHT, the General Term ordered that the fact so certified by Judge should be stated as a fifth reason for the motion in arrest of judgment made by the prisoner.

This ground or reason for the motion in arrest of judgment should therefore be added in the following form:

Fifth—That it appears, by the certificate of Judge WRIGHT, and the papers annexed thereto, that one of the Jurors sworn in the case was permitted to withdraw from the Jury, and that the verdict was rendered by eleven jurors only.

The motion to add to the record in the case the reasons for arrest of judgment, (as thus amended,) and also the reasons for a new trial, and also the proceedings on the arraignment of the prisoner for sentence, and also the prisoner's exception to the amendment of the *postea* by Judge WRIGHT, stating expressly the prisoner's presence during the whole trial, and at the rendition of the verdict is granted, and the same must be annexed to the Record in this case, and be certified by the Clerk.

It is further ordered that a certified copy of this order be annexed with said papers to the Record.

Signed JAMES SUTHERLAND.

Elias Tassell vs. *Saml. W. Tallmadge.*—The order of Judge Harris, of July 10, staying all proceedings, to be modified so far as to permit the reference before Judge Mitchell to proceed; the plaintiff to have liberty, on the coming in of the report, to renew the motion to vacate, or further modify Judge Harris' order.

Charles J. Gilbert vs. *The Michigan Railroad Company.*—Order to show cause to be discharged; the order restraining the New-York and Erie Railroad Company from paying the balance due to the Sheriff dissolved.

THE UNLICENSED PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Managers of the House of Refuge, or Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *The Volks Garden, the Ocean Saloon, and the New Stadts Theatre.* Mr. Cram, on the part of the plaintiffs, moved for an order for the defendants to show cause why they should not be enjoined from continuing their performances. Motion granted.

THE WOODHOUSE DIVORCE CASE.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Daniel Woodhouse vs. *Maria Van Rensselaer Woodhouse.*—In this case an application was made this morning to discontinue all proceedings about to be taken by the defendant, to set aside the divorce obtained against her, which the defendant alleges was obtained by fraud. The application for divorce was made upon a written consent purporting to be signed by Mrs. Woodhouse, at Albany; Mrs. Woodhouse, as it appears by the affidavit read by her counsel, signed the paper, supposing it to be an agreement relative to her support, and while under the influence of fear and excitement; that as soon as she discovered what she had signed she came to New-York, and revoked her signature. In view of the suspicious circumstances attending the application, his Honor denied the motion. By the affidavit of the defendant, it appears that Mr. Woodhouse obtained a divorce against Mrs Woodhouse on the charge of adultery with a Mr. Hathaway; that the wife was served with a summons in this action, but that at the request of the plaintiff she did not open or read it; that afterwards the paper was given up to Mr. Woodhouse, who burned it in Mrs. Woodhouse's presence; that in consequence of Mrs. Woodhouse not appearing on the day required a reference was taken before Judge Peabody, and a decree of judgment for divorce granted; her relatives, who are the Rensselaer Patroon family, hearing of the fraud practiced upon her, have consulted with her counsel, and she is now moving to open the decree of divorce obtained against her, alleging it was obtained by fraud and collusion. It further appears that the parties went and resided in New-Jersey, in December last, and while there the plaintiff endeavored to obtain a divorce, but the application was denied twice by the Chancellor on the ground of there having been collusion. Mr. Hathaway, in his affidavit, expressly denies that he ever had any intercourse with Mrs. Woodhouse, but merely accompanied her once to see a Miss Wright, at the special request of Mrs. Woodhouse. On the fact becoming known that these proceedings were being taken, Mr. Woodhouse went to Mrs. Woodhouse at Albany, and by threats and persuasions, as is alleged, got her to sign a paper discontinuing the motion to open the default. His Honor adjourned the motion to set aside the decree until the 14th day of August, at 10 A. M. Wm. W. Goodrich, Attorney, for defendant; D. M. Porter, Attorney, for plaintiff.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James Gallatin, President, &c., vs. *The Oriental Bank and others.*—The plaintiff's claim in this case is for about $3,400. The property held by the bank and which the plaintiffs have acquired exceeds in value $30,000, for which it was transferred as security. The original indebtedness for which it was so transferred is not denied or in any way impeached by the plaintiff in his complaint, but by the injunction all the property is included, and the Oriental Bank is forbidden from receiving or collecting any part of it, or in any manner receiving the notes as they become due.

Such an injunction appears to me to create a greater wrong than it is intended to remedy. The property claimed under any one of the investments which the complaint seeks to set aside would be more than sufficient to secure the plaintiff, if security was necessary. As between the parties to these investments, it is conceded that they are valid, and that the bank would have a right to payment of Bell's indebtedness from the property so transferred; and yet by this injunction all such payments are prohibited, and the whole property is thus enjoined, when any one was more than sufficient for the purpose. It may be said that the plaintiff was not assured of success in regard to each conveyance, and therefore included all within the injunction. But such a reason is against rather than in favor of its continuance.

The plaintiff should be assured of success before he thus restrains another from payment of indebtedness due him, and should not thus endanger a large amount of property by preventing the collection of notes and other indebtedness for the purpose of obtaining payment of a small claim. Such a use of the writ of injunction appears to me unwarranted.

The conveyances of the real estate are stated in the complaint to have been made to secure $18,000, and the conveyances of the personal property show on the face that they were intended to secure upward of $12,000. No allegation is made as to the solvency of the Oriental Bank, nor any doubt expressed as to their ability to respond in case there should be a recovery against the bank.

So far, therefore, as relates to the Bank, I see no reason for enjoining them from collecting the property and applying the proceeds to their repayment of indebtedness to them. The plaintiff, if entitled to recover in this action, will be as readily paid by the defendants under the judgment of this Court, without the injunction as with it, while the continuance of it may work serious injuries to all the parties.

The injunction is in no way necessary to the maintainance of the plaintiff's rights; he is in no danger of sustaining irreparable, or, as far as I can see, any injury, if it is continued; and under such a state of facts, the use of this writ is neither wise nor expedient. So far as there may be a surplus in the possession of the Oriental Bank, it may be proper to require them to retain such surplus until the decision of this case. As to any other portion of the property, it is better that it should be converted into cash, and the interest, which otherwise would accumulate, be reduced, than, by the continuance of the injunction, to add to the amount of the indebtedness.

I do not deem it necessary to discuss the points urged by the plaintiff's counsel on this question in regard to the merger of the securities originally held by the bank. As between the parties it was conceded that the merger was immaterial, because the conveyances operated for the same purpose. As to the plaintiff, it must also be conceded to be immaterial, because the surplus of property is more than amply sufficient to pay the plaintiff if it shall be held that he has no right to recover.

The injunction must be dissolved, except so far as to require the Oriental Bank to retain all moneys received from the property of the defendant Bell, over and above the amount necessary to pay the indebtedness of Bell to the bank. Costs of this motion to abide event.

The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company et al. vs. *De Groot et al.*—I do not propose to examine the questions raised by the plaintiffs as to the proceedings for the appointment of a receiver, because it appears to me that those questions cannot be made available in the present action.

The Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter of those proceedings, and had power to dissolve that corporation and to appoint a receiver. Having that power and having the defendants within their jurisdiction so as to exercise over them the power conferred by law, any irregularity in the exercise of those powers can only be reviewed in the proceedings in which that irregularity exists.

Whether, therefore, the proceeding sets forth in the application to the Court be sufficient to warrant the Court in entertaining the application, or whether the proceeding should be by the action or by petition, are not questions which can be raised collaterally.

Another reason why I am of the opinion that these matters cannot be reviewed in the present action is, that the same have been adjudicated by this Court in the original proceeding to which the company is a party directly, and to which also the other plaintiffs were parties by being stockholders and officers of the company. (5 Abbott, 444.)

As between the parties to that proceeding the, whole matter is *res adjudicata*, and can only be reviewed on appeal as to the third persons; it is the decision of one branch of this Court affirmed by the general term, and therefore controlling any decision I may be called upon to make on similar questions.

Something has been said about allowing the company to revive its powers, and carry on again the business of insurance. It is sufficient, in answer to that, to say that no such permission can be obtained in this action. Upon payment of the debts of the company the receiver's powers are at an end. Until that is done, I see no relief in this Court but by an appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the general term.

Whatever may be my view of the questions originally discussed, or of the regularity of the proceedings, I feel compelled to follow the views heretofore expressed by this Court. The motion for an injunction is denied.

Foster vs. *Hillier et al.*; *Stockwell* vs. *The Same.*—There is nothing in the pleadings that shows this property was taken for a tax. Whether it was or not would be immaterial if it were not the property of Pardue, or in his possession at the time of the levy.

Hillier swears it was in the possession of Pardue at the time of the levy. Pardue swears that it was not his property, and when taken by Hillier was not in his possession.

It is apparent from the affidavits that this is a doubtful question; that it is directly involved in the merits of the defence, and ought not to be tried or decided on affidavits.

Whether a stranger not taxed is to be stripped of his property to pay the tax of a third person, merely because such person may for the moment have the property in his possession, and then be told he has no redress except such as he can obtain from an irresponsible agent, is a question of some moment, which I should hesitate about answering in the affirmative. It is not, however, necessary for the decision of these motions to decide that point. The allegations of Hillier are denied by Pardue, and the motions on that account cannot be granted.

Motions denied; plaintiff's costs $10, to abide the event.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows: Secretary TOUCEY is diligently engaged in preparing the Paraguay expedition. There has been much difficulty in getting out this expedition, on account of the want of suitable vessels. The Government can perhaps charter steamers that are adapted to the service. It is intended to employ a force of sufficient magnitude to meet the Paraguayan navy, which consists of several English-built iron steamers that are remarkable for speed as well as heavy metal. It must be remembered, too, that our fleet must pass a Paraguayan fort of one hundred guns, and will be received on the river banks by an army of twelve thousand men. Should our Special Minister fail in his diplomacy with President LOPEZ, our armed force must not be exposed to a like defeat. An

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—STRANGER—DEAD BOXER—TWO BUZZARDS.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway.—FRENCH COMPANY—RONZANI BALLET TROUPE—LE MARCHAND DE JOUETS D'ENFANTS—L'APRENTI OU L'ART DE FAIRE UNE MAITRESSE—LA FETE VENETIENNE.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton.... July 31
The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool .....Aug. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday, arrived at Halifax yesterday, on her way to Boston. We receive by telegraph, from Halifax, further details of her news, including a *resumé* of the latest advices from India, which will be found anything but favorable to the idea of the ultimate success of the British arms. It is stated positively that the British Government will take no further steps against THOMAS ALLSOP, implicated in the attempt upon the life of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that the offer of a reward for his apprehension is withdrawn.

By the arrival of the *Moses Taylor* at this port yesterday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to July 5, from Oregon and Washington to June 26, from the Sandwich Islands to May 17, from China to May 13. She also brings ample and interesting details of South American, Central American, and New-Granada news. The outgo from California to Fraser's River is unabated. Many of the interior towns were nearly deserted, and every vessel bound northward was laden to the water's edge. The accounts from mines, however, were not as cheerful as heretofore, and it was thought the migration might be slightly checked.

From Oregon and Washington we have tidings of the success of the Independent Democratic Ticket in the recent election. No other acts of hostility had been committed by the Columbia River Indians; but they were ascertained to be actively preparing for war, the entire body of the valley tribes joining in the movement. The federal officers in the meantime were making every effort to prosecute a vigorous campaign.

The intelligence from Fraser's River is less enthusiastic than hitherto. The story has at last two sides. At the same time, we have no reason to doubt the richness of the mines, and there is no evidence that such a doubt has yet become general there or in California. The details and extracts we furnish will be read with interest.

The throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom is at last blessed with an heir. The event has occasioned great satisfaction throughout the Archipelago. The king had received the congratulations of the Royal foreign representatives. The United States Minister, Mr. J. W. BORDEN, has been received. Fears are expressed in the Honolulu papers that the coffee crop will prove a failure.

Our dates from China are four weeks later. The plenipotentiaries were at the mouth of the Peiho, on the eve of attacking the forts on the river, unless prevented by more respectful and favorable dispatches from Pekin. The Chinese prints indicate that Lord ELGIN no longer relies upon either French or American aid in his reclamations, but that his main dependence is the Russian fleet. Should the Russians intervene actively it was apprehended that they would claim the whole of Manchooria as their share of the spoil.

From South America our intelligence is void of especial moment. The elections had not yet taken place, nor had the relative strength of the contestants materially altered. The rule of President LINARES was thought to be short-lived in Bolivia, so active were the intrigues of his antagonists. Chile was quiet. The President had just transmitted his annual Message to the legislative bodies. Its statements were highly gratifying.

Our advices from Bogota represent the Cass-Herran Treaty as having at last been ratified, with essential modifications of the 1st and 7th articles. It was thought the Government of the United States would refuse to accept the treaty so expurgated.

From Central America we have information that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty had again been under discussion in the Legislature of Nicaragua, without final action. A boundary treaty between Costa Rica and that Republic had just been ratified. The President of San Salvador had sent in his resignation. There was still animated discussion of the project for federalizing the several States, as a defensive measure against American fillibustering.

From Nicaragua we also learn, by our correspondence, that General JEREZ will soon embark for the United States, to smooth matters as regards the refusal of President MARTINEZ to sign the Cass-Yrissari treaty, &c. Our correspondent gives the substance of General Cass' dispatch to General LAMAR, insisting that the treaty shall be returned at once, as ratified by the Assembly.

Our advices from the western Coast of Mexico confirm the intelligence received yesterday of the downfall of the Conservatives. ALVAREZ was advancing upon the capital; while the Constitutionalists had defeated the Zuloagists at Iguala, and were pressing from the north and west to the same centre.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE made a speech at Florence, Kentucky, on Saturday, in which he entered upon a general review of National politics. He defended the Administration against the charges of extravagant expenditure, discoursed of Lecompton, berated the Republicans, and closed with an appeal to the Know-Nothings to refrain from affiliation with the Republican Party. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE appears to have had an enthusiastic reception.

The President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, contradicts the report of serious illness among the students of that institution. The Commencement exercises will take place on the 4th proximo, the usual time

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. President PURDY offered a resolution calling on the Commissioners of Records to report to this Board the amounts heretofore appropriated for the work under their charge, the amount expended, for what description of work paid, to whom paid, the proposals received by them from the persons who estimated for the work, a copy of the contract, with a specimen or sample of the work contracted for, and the amount necessary to fully complete the same. The resolution was adopted. The tax levy was taken up, and after some debate on the D. D. Conover appropriations, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, the first of the five which was authorized to be built by act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was launched from the Westervelt ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, E. R., yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. A very large concourse was present to witness the spectacle, and the event was celebrated by the firing of cannon and the cheering of the multitude. She was towed to the dock adjoining the Fulton Iron Works, (PEASE & MURPHY'S,) where she will receive boilers and machinery. She will be ready for her trial trip probably in about four months. She is pronounced to be the strongest built ship which was ever launched in New-York.

The Castleton, (Staten Island) Board of Health held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, at which Dr. MUNDY and the leading members were present. It is stated that the transient travel on the Staten Island ferry-boats has considerably fallen off, and fewer strangers are seen upon the Island, since the alarming reports of this Board have been put forth, of yellow fever cases in their town. Some stringent measures were recommended for protecting the health of the town, and the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of New-York and the Health Officer came in for the usual share of censure for their management of Quarantine affairs.

A hearing was commenced yesterday before Justice WELSH, in the case of the libel suit brought by Alderman TUOMEY against FRANK LESLIE. The complaining Alderman gave his testimony, and was followed by another witness, when by mutual consent it was arranged that the case should go before the Court of General Sessions for trial.

A number of rowdies last evening attempted to effect an entrance to the dock at Fort Lee, from which the steamboat *Thos. E. Hulse* was shortly to depart for New-York, without paying their fare. The gate-keeper and hands resisted them, but were beaten back. The crowd was armed with clubs, and several persons were injured—none seriously, however.

Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday granted the motion to amend the record of the trial of CANGEMI by adding to it the certificate of Judge WRIGHT to the fact that he was tried by eleven jurors.

The sales of cotton, yesterday, amounted to 1,500 bales, the market closing irregularly. A moderate demand prevailed for flour at essentially unaltered prices. Wheat was more abundant and in better demand at, however, declining rates. Corn was scarce and quiet. Pork was decidedly brisker and dearer. Other kinds of provisions in fair request at full quotations. Coffee was less sought after. Sugars and molasses exhibited more animation. Freights were heavy, and rates favored shippers.

Quasi Ratification of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

The letter of our Aspinwall correspondent received by the *Moses Taylor*, and published in this morning's TIMES, conveys the information that the Government at Bogota had ratified the Cass-Herran Treaty, after modifying its most important article, the first and rejecting the seventh. The first article contains the gist of the instrument. As framed by Messrs. CASS and HERRAN it holds New-Granada responsible for the destruction of American life and property at Panama. It would seem that the authorities of that Republic decline to acknowledge their obligation to guarantee the security of our countrymen while on the Isthmus, but only assume to pay such indemnity for the property destroyed in the notorious riot and massacre at Panama as arbitrators may award.

When it is considered that New-Granada has neither the ability or desire to pay any debts, the value of this concession will be easily understood.

The seventh article of the treaty, designed to afford us a coal dépôt upon an island in the bay of Panama, was directly rejected.

The ostensible ratification is a virtual rejection. It therefore behooves our Government at once to enforce the claims of justice and national right. And in the first place, possession should be taken of the Isthmus, a step required as much for the protection of our California travel and traffic as for the vindication of our public honor. It is there that New-Granada is chiefly vulnerable, and it is there that a hostile demonstration will benefit us most. Carthagena, Santa Marta and Savanilla, the seaports of that country, are small towns, with little trade or wealth. Any occupation of them would be fruitless to us, and would not be very sensibly felt at Bogota, except so far as it might mortify Spanish-American pride.

We trust the Administration will lose no time in the assertion of our just demands. The fact that New-Granada is weak should not excuse her. The greatest of European powers has recently yielded, readily and honorably, to the claims of our Government, and those feeble, dishonest nations, which trust to evade their responsibilities under the cloak of their own insignificance, must be taught a wholesome lesson. We refer, of course, specially to the requirements of the first article. It is ungenerous and illiberal to refuse us a coal dépôt upon a barren island, yet New-Granada had the unquestionable right to deny this privilege. But when she receives our money for the right of transit, and denies her obligation to restrain her citizens from robbing and slaughtering ours, it is another matter altogether.

Romance and Reality.

The recent sneers of a portion of the English Press at the novelist leaders of the Derby party, strike us, at this distance, as quite gratuitous. The administrative ability of DISRAELI is of no ordinary character. His sagacity and promptness as a Parliamentary leader prove quite equal, if not an overmatch, for the acknowledged head of the Opposition, Lord PALMERSTON. The London *Punch*, representing the two men as regular *bruisers*, stripped for a ring-fight, recently, awarded the advantage on the "last round" to the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. The occasion was an attack by PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the Commons on the Buckinghamshire Dinner speech of DISRAELI. The debate struck us at the time as a splendid exhibition of thrust and counter-thrust between antagonists of the highest intellectual calibre and Senatorial experience, and in the end leaving DISRAELI master of the field. No similar attack has been ventured since upon his ministerial position in the House, though the London *Times* seems loth to concede the *reality* in practical administration of one who until recently was a mere writer of *romance*. Nevertheless, he continues unquestionably the right arm of the Derby Government, and that Government a success.

Sir BULWER LYTTON has just assumed office, in the same Ministry, as Colonial Secretary. He will do the place no discredit, judging from his speech and measures on the organization of New-Caledonia. Nor ought it to create surprise that men of letters, of the thorough training and experience of the author of *Pelham*, are able, in Parliamentary life, to cope with the ablest of their peers. Their ready command of language, is of course, unquestioned. The difficulty, if any, is supposed to be in the nature of their previous literary pursuits. But these, so far from proving a drawback to DISRAELI and BULWER in public employment, have really imparted a freshness to their speeches, and a directness to their arguments, which are wanting with one half of the older and more hackneyed politicians. Their personal graces of oratory may be deficient—such, however, we believe is not the case with DISRAELI—but their speeches report well, and are always read with interest by the country. This, to be sure, would fail of itself to give them reputation in the Cabinet, but that their views of public policy and interpretation of the sentiment of the British masses, were not underlaid by a view of strong common sense. Here the imagination of the novelist gives place to the judgment of the statesman. They propound their meanings with boldness, and will never lose their places by timidity.

But English politics, after all, are just now a curious study. The English Ministry is called a Tory Government. As such it came into power a few months since on the fall of PALMERSTON, unmixed with doubtful metal. The victory over PALMERSTON, if won by a coalition, was not improved by a coalition. MILNER GIBSON, a Manchester man, dealt the final blow in the Commons. His speech was the most telling of the whole debate. Yet Manchester stood aloof in the construction of the Derby Government. The immediate consequence was that the Ministry could not stand; that PALMERSTON, with a House of his own making, must soon come in again, or if not, that a coalition Cabinet would succeed to the Tory rule. Thus far, the fact has proved otherwise. The Palmerston House of Commons of 1857, has turned its back upon its own architect, not for a day, as on the China debate last year, or the French debate this Spring, but apparently for all time. He is not even permitted to amend the proposed measures of his successors in the Government. He has absolutely lost caste.

The wherefore of this extraordinary loss of favor, and of the positive success, on the other hand, of the Derby Government, we are not able at this distance to fathom; but, from all the indications in the House of Commons, for some months past, we are disposed to attribute more to the promptness and dexterity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—author of *Vivian Grey*, as he is—in winning fresh support, than to the indiscretions of the leader of the Opposition in driving over his old friends.

Prize Fighters and a Grateful Country.

One of the most curious features in our social progress is certainly the commanding position in public affairs which is being taken by prize-fighters and their bottle-holders and backers. The varied fortunes of this class of the community would certainly form a racy chapter in social history. Sixty or seventy years ago they had reached the meridian of their splendor in England, and were the favorite associates of persons of quality. No man in London moved in better society than a practised and successful bruiser. Young lords of the best families vied with each other for the honor of entertaining him. To have a large circle of acquaintance amongst people connected with the prize ring was, next to his own skill in fisticuffs, one of the principal objects of ambition of an enterprising young blood on leaving college. Nay, tradition tells of ladies fair who caught the flame, and attended "mills" in their coach and four, and betted largely upon their favorite champions.

Somehow or other, however, within the last half century, the taste for boxing has declined, and with it the admiration for professed boxers. Dirty blackguards, with broken noses and cropped hair, are no longer considered desirable guests. It has ceased to be considered "nobby" for young men to leave their father's house in the West End to kill time in Whitechapel public houses with the heroes of the ring. The "Tipton Slasher" or "Bendigo," is only known to polite society through the police reports. We in this country have the satisfaction of knowing that we never shared with the British aristocracy this love for the society of these distinguished gentlemen. Whether owing to our greater simplicity of manners in the early days of the Republic, or not, it is certain that prize fighters were never admitted to good company, and that in the good old times our progenitors saw nothing admirable in the flattened nose, bunged-up eyes, toothless jaws, thick lips and bull necks of shoulder hitters.

For this singular want of taste on their part, however, their posterity in these days seem most anxious to atone. No people could do more to atone for past neglect to an honorable profession than we have done within the last few years. The ring is now the surest path to public situations of trust and emolument. Many of our leading offices in this City are filled by old "bruisers," or amateurs of the manly art. Many of our most prominent Aldermen are or were leading members of the fancy. Ex-Alderman WILSON, for instance, who played a leading part in municipal history last year, was a well-known and highly successful boxer. His successor Alderman MICHAEL MURRAY, recently deceased, was an eminent pugilist of the rough-and-ready scale, who, when occasion required it, flung his fists aside and took to his teeth and nails. Our readers may remember that one of the leading incidents in his honored life was his biting the nose off "Paudeen," another gentleman of the same profession. To show how well New-York discharges her duty towards the memory of those honored citizens, we may mention that Mr. MURRAY was one of the Committee selected to convey the remains of President MONROE, one of the great men of a great age, to their last resting-place, and that since his lamented death the Corporation of this City have resolved to wear mourning for him thirty days, and his vacant chair in the Council Chamber stands draped with crape. Going back a little further, we find that one of the largest funerals ever seen in this country, probably the most imposing popular demonstration ever made through respect for a dead person's memory since the funeral of Queen CAROLINE, was that of WILLIAM POOLE, Esq, the whole of whose short and brilliant career was crowned by pugilistic successes. No man devoted himself to the practice of his profession with manlier ardor, and no member of it ever reaped a richer reward. He fell at an early age in a brawl in a pot-house in which he passed his leisure hours, by the hands of a brother pugilist, and countless thousands followed him to his grave, and mourned over his untimely end. Take up the report of any prize fight, and we are sure to find amongst the names, either of the principals or the spectators, those of persons holding office either under the City or the United States. The present United States Marshal of this District was most distinguished and most widely known, for many years before he consented to take office, as a keen and vigorous member of the fancy. Few men have given more black eyes or bloody noses, or oftener seen fair play. The TIMES of Monday contained a paragraph reporting the interruption of a fight which was to have come off on Saturday, for the purpose of deciding whether "'Scabby' McCLUSKY had or had not been deservedly shot by young JIMMERSON." Among the persons so absurdly arrested on that occasion were LAWRENCE HAWLEY, Deputy-Sheriff; PATRICK CAMPBELL, Custom-House officer; and Mr. MARVIN, Ex-Alderman of the Fifth Ward. These were taken at random. There were, doubtless, many other officials in the crowd, who escaped.

When we remember that, under a Government less pure and enlightened than ours, and in a state of society in which laws were administered with more irritating rigor, and the ballot-box protected with more outrageous solicitude, men of this calling would never venture forth into public notice from the stews and slums in which their ignoble and base lives are passed, unless when dragged before a police magistrate on their way to the Penitentiary—and that they would be hunted down with as much pertinacity as mad dogs, until the community was rid of them, and the vile scum they gather round them—we may well feel thankful that, in our day and in our City, life, property and the public honor are committed to their keeping.

Fraser's River Mines.

The intelligence by the *Moses Taylor* shows the excitement caused by the new gold discoveries to be unabated in California. Every ship which could be made available for the conveyance of passengers to Victoria was engaged in that business. The mines and towns of the interior were nearly deserted.

There had not been time to verify the stories told concerning the Thompson River diggings, or to prove whether those who abandoned California for the British Possessions were likely, on the whole, to better their fortunes. San Francisco papers express grave doubts as to the superior richness of the new mines and intimate that Californians would evince more prudence by being less in haste. These counsels, cautious at least, and probably wise, produce no effect whatever, being attributed to a natural desire to retain the miners in California, or wholly unheeded in the mad excitement of the hour. Nothing but experience will decide the question as to the wealth of the Fraser's River region, and much of that experience is likely to be bitter enough. Provisions and all other necessaries are extravagantly dear at the new mines. The high water has proved a vexatious hindrance, and, worse than all, the Indian tribes of the country, who cherish a particular hatred of Americans, are scarcely restrained from hostilities. Whisky has begun to find its way to the savages, through the medium of the miners themselves, and blood will soon follow.

So far, what is known amounts to about this: There is undoubtedly gold in large quantities, and in such richness as to reward industry and enterprise. But it is not yet known that these mines are richer, as a permanent thing, than those of California, while they are difficult of access and expensive in every respect. Time must tell the rest. It may be that a new and powerful Colony will spring up in New-Caledonia, owing to the impulse of this gold discovery; but we have as yet no sufficient ground to predict such an event.

Dalles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please shed a light on the signification and pronunciation of the word Dalles, which occurs so frequently in the Oregon and Washington correspondence, and oblige, among others, R. W. K.

"The Dalles" is a name given to a narrow passage on the Columbia River, some fifty miles above the Cascades, where the stream passes between immense walls of basaltic rock, only three hundred feet asunder. The name, which is pronounced as if written *dolls*, means "slabs;" and was given, doubtless, by the early French trappers, as descriptive of the remarkable masses of basalt, which are not dissimilar to flag-stones set upon end, and cemented together.

CAN ELEVEN MEN COMPOSE A JURY?—This novel question is likely, through the luck or the ingenuity of CANGEMI'S junior counsel, to receive an authoritative decision from the Court of Appeals. Mr. BLANKMAN has succeeded in his effort to have the record amended so as to show the fact that at his request the juror MULLER was withdrawn, and the verdict pursuant to which the prisoner is now under sentence of death, rendered by the remaining eleven. That the record with this amendment will go to the Court of Appeals can hardly be a matter of doubt, and that CANGEMI will thus obtain a new trial, with its many chances of ultimate escape from justice, is entirely probable.

This has been a very curious case. It will be fresh in the recollections of many readers, that when LOUTH had sworn to an attempt on the part of BLANKMAN to bribe him, and that such attempt was made in the presence of the juror MULLER, Mr. BLANKMAN in behalf of CANGEMI, proposed that MULLER should be withdrawn, and the case be tried by the other eleven jurors; that the counsel for the People consented, and that such withdrawal was made under direction of the Court. But after the eleven had found CANGEMI guilty, Mr. BLANKMAN moved an arrest of judgment, on the ground of this very proceeding.

So far, it would appear he has been successful; and the result will materially add to his reputation for professional astuteness. It is true that his associate counsel, Mr. ASHMEAD, expressly declined to share the glory of the proceedings, thinking, perhaps, there was not enough of it to divide. The only effect of this, however, is to leave the whole credit to Mr. BLANKMAN. If he shall eventually succeed in baffling the learned and experienced counsel for the People, he will doubtless regard the result as a feather in his cap, from old birds who ought not to be thus easily plucked, while a new and striking proof will be added of the glorious uncertainty of the law.

FREE PUBLIC BATHS.—The plan proposed to the Mayor by a Committe of German citizens for the establishment of free salt-water baths, is a good one, and we are pleased that in transmitting it to the Common Council the Mayor gave it the sanction of his decided approval. Few things could conduce more to the public health and comfort than the measure in question. There should be at least one such bathing place on each side of the town. With proper regulations and supervision, the free baths would be resorted to by thousands. During the day women and children would be the chief occupants, and in the evening working men in crowds would go, after the toil of the day was over, to wash off the dust and perspiration, and solace their heated bodies with the refreshment of clean, cool water. We are persuaded that the Committee who have originated the project do not overrate its importance, and the public owes them thanks for having started it.

PRACTICES IN NICARAGUA.—We understand that representations came to the State Department by the *Moses Taylor* yesterday, from the American Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte, through our Consul at Aspinwall, complaining that all the correspondence of Gen. LAMAR, our Minister at Nicaragua, is opened and read in its passage up the San Juan River, either by the officials of the Nicaraguan Government, or the agents of the conflicting transit companies. Not only are all public dispatches thus violated, but Gen. LAMAR'S private correspondence as well. The evil has reached such a point that the Minister is compelled to lay the case before the Secretary of State at Washington.

City Items.

CRICKET.—The following are the United States Eleven who play the cricket match against all Canada, on Monday next, at Hoboken: Messrs. Higham, Sharp, Marsh and Willey, of the New-York Club; Brigham, Waller, H. Wright and Lang, of the St. George's Club; Senior, of Philadelphia, and Jefferson and Hallas, of Newark.

The Police Commissioners do not meet again until September.

LAUNCH OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.

Description of the Steamer—Scenes in the Yard and on Board—The Collation and Speeches.

The launching of the United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* took place from the Westervelt Ship-yard yesterday morning. It was an occasion of unusual interest to the ship-builders of New-York, as well as to the thousands of citizens, male and female, who assembled to witness the spectacle. The *Brooklyn* is the first of the five steam sloops-of-war, the building of which was authorized by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, and the manner in which she has been constructed, from her design in the mould-loft to the last treenail which was driven into her massive hull, reflects great credit upon her builder, and upon the mechanics under whose hands she has gradually risen upon her ways. She is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture which has ever been launched from our ship-yards. A full description of this vessel was published in the TIMES of the 16th inst. The following are her dimensions:

Length on deck.....247 feet.
Breadth of beam.....43 feet.
Depth of hold.....21½ feet.

Her keel is of the best white-oak, 17x20 inches, and has an average length of over 50 feet. Her entire frame (including the solid floor, which is 17 inches thick, and is carried up to the second futlock heads) is of live-oak, and is thoroughly braced with 4½x⅞-inch iron, well fastened to the frame, and bolted at each intersection; being let into the timbers on one side, and into the ceiling on the other. The inner and outer coverings are of the best selected white-oak—the ceiling, or inner covering, being from 6 to 9 inches thick, and the outer planking from 5 to 7 inches. All the fastenings of the ship are of a massive description, imparting immense strength and durability to her frame. The hatch and scuttle combings, mast combings, pin-rails, &c., on main-deck, are of mahogany, making a handsome finish. The ship is intended to carry 12 9-inch shell guns, and 2 11-inch pivot guns, and she can carry 24 9-inch guns, this being the number of her ports. She is divided into four water-tight compartments of yellow-pine bulk-heads of improved construction, adding greatly to the strength and safety of the ship.

The *Brooklyn* is to be sparred and fully rigged and equipped as a sailing-ship, with about the allowance and outfit of a razeed frigate, and will have the auxiliary power of two horizontal condensing cross-head engines, of 65-inch cylinder and 36 inch stroke, applied to a composition propeller 14 feet 6 inches diameter and 26 feet pitch—the propeller to be arranged to hoist up at pleasure. The boilers are Martin's patent, which have proved most successful in various naval vessels.

The engines, boilers, &c., which are in a great state of forwardness, are building at the Fulton Iron Works, by Messrs. JAMES MURRAY & Co., under the superintendence of DANIEL B. MARTIN, Esq., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. The hull, spars, &c., were under the Government supervision and inspection of SAMUEL M. POOK, Esq., Naval Architect; and the ordnance and ordnance equipment under the direction of Captain STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Ordnance Officer at Brooklyn Navy-yard. It is expected that the *Brooklyn* will make a trial-trip in November, exactly one year from date of contract, and immediately be placed in active service.

THE SCENE IN THE YARD.

As early as 9 o'clock the ship-yard of the Messrs. Westervelt was crowded with spectators. Every available position was taken advantage of. Not gentlemen only, but as many ladies as gentlemen, were desirous of witnessing the birth and christening of a magnificent steam sloop-of-war of the United States Navy. In her majesty as an expectant sovereign of the seas she rested on her ways. From the windows and house-tops within view,—from the rigging and yard-arms of the neighboring shipping—from scores of scows, boats and other craft upon the river, anxious faces were peering.

ON BOARD THE SHIP.

As usual on such occasions, a large number of gentlemen and ladies were anxious for an opportunity to be launched in the *Brooklyn*. "for," said they, "how nice it will be to be able to say some day, when she achieves some great naval victory, *I* was launched in that ship in the year 1858." For an hour before the shores were knocked away, a procession of ladies and their male attendants were seen clambering up the steep gang-plank, to gain the deck of the noble ship, many of them, in the effort, leaving the torn shreds of their crinoline flying like streamers in the wind. The occasion, however, was too interesting to allow of any vain regrets for damaged dresses, and each one soon found a position whence a splendid view could be obtained of all that was passing. Some portion mounted the fore-peak of the ship and perched themselves out upon the head-boards, while others were ranged, in sitting posture, in the hammock nettings. Prominent among a bevy of young ladies out upon the forepeak was Miss ELIZA M. WESTERVELT, the daughter of the constructor, who had been selected to christen the ship. She wore a green silk dress, with three deep silk flounces of highland plaid, a lace berthe, and a jaunty little hat of the most tasty pattern. By her side stood her friend, Miss MCKAY, who was to assist her in the ceremony, and each seemed impressed with the deeply interesting part which they were to take in the launching. There stood the young lady, holding in her hand the bottle, ready to pour out its contents as a libation to Neptune, and to affix to the ship the name which she must ever bear while the Stars and Stripes float above her. The foreman of the yard, Mr. DANIEL WESTERVELT, stood at the head of the ship, and on each side were ranged gangs of stalwart workmen, with uplifted mauls, ready at the word of command to give the finishing blow to their labors. The expectant multitude, with breath drawn in, and hats in hand, awaited the first movement of the great ship, and when the noble vessel began to move, such a cheer arose as almost hushed the salute of a jubilant cannon fired from an adjoining slip.

Miss WESTERVELT dashed the bottle of champagne over the head-rail of the ship, when settled into the water from her smoking ways, exclaiming:

"*I christen thee Brooklyn.*"

Never was there a finer launch. The poet's idea of a ship's "walking the waters like a thing of life" is too hackneyed, and the stereotyped phrase about her "seeking her native element," too trumpery to be quoted. The *Brooklyn* glided into the East River with the grace of a *rara avis*, of a swan—so easily, so noiselessly she went. It was difficult to believe that she was unconscious of the attention she attracted and deserved. Boom after boom went the cannon, cheer after cheer gave the crowd, while with a magnificent propulsive sweep she crossed the river nearly to the Williamsburg shore. As soon as she was well clear of the ways and the docks, Capt. MCGINN, or the pilot, ordered the port anchor let go, to stop the ship's way. It was a heavy anchor of POTMAN'S patent, weighing 2,000 pounds, with 45 fathoms of a two-inch chain, both furnished by Captain KNAPP, of the ship *Cornelia Lawrence*. As soon as it straightened out, the lashings of the inboard chain (1⅝-inch) were broken, and, when the full strain came upon it, a link midway snapped like a pipestem, and in another moment flew smoking through the hawse-pipe. The starboard anchor was then let go, by which time the steamtug *Achilles*, which was in waiting for the purpose, had run alongside, and taken a hawser with which the progress of the vessel was gradually stayed. By the aid of the steamtug *Huntress* the ship was soon towed to the dock of the Fulton Iron Works. Here the party on board were soon landed, much gratified with the day's enjoyment.

THE COLLATION AND THE SPEECHES.

The launching of the *Brooklyn* was not merely a season for shouting and clapping of hands. It is an universally received axiom that eating and drinking are concomitants of success. Accordingly Messrs. WESTERVELT & BOGART had made gastronomic and bibatory preparations for celebrating the occasion. In a room in the ship yard, which had been decorated purposely with the stars and stripes, tables were spread, which, to use a most original phrase, groaned under the burden of good things they had to carry. It was a cold collation, but the invitation to partake of it was warm. Several ladies honored the board with their presence. Postmaster FOWLER was seen there, but did not remain. Marshal RYNDERS was there. JACOB A. WESTERVELT was there, of course. Mr. DELANO, Naval Constructor of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Lieutenant LAMBERT, senior officer of the *North Carolina*; Capt. WARD and family, also of that ship; Mr. SAMUEL M. POOK, Superintendent of the Navy-yard; Commander BOGGS, U. S. N.; Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, Councilman CROSS, Mr. BOGART, proprietor of the Yard, and one of the constructors of the ship, were among the party. After a liberal consumption of those pleasant things which put every man in the best humor with himself, Mr. BOGART called the assembly to order, remarking that they had assembled to commemorate a christening. The sailing ship, a white-winged messenger, had from old classic times, been the favorite of the poet, but the steamship was such a stern reality that poet or romancist had feared to touch it. Yet, as truth was stranger than fiction, so the steamship might have something worthy of the poet's attention, something that he might worthily celebrate. The sailing ship was properly emblematized as a bird of the air, but was not the steamship the greatest work of God's greatest creation, Man? Without regard to contrary wind and head seas, she moves onward and onward, guided by one individual only, the engineer, who directs her with a finger as he wills. Of the ship which they had just launched, it might be said that every section of the country had been called upon to assist in her construction, Florida, the Carolinas, the Keystone State, every State in fact, and every section had contributed its quota, whether of iron, copper, pine or oak, and thus the builders of the *Brooklyn* presented her as the emblem of the Union of States, and to her they might say with the poet:

"Sail on, O ship of State,
Sail on, O Union, strong and great;
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging, breathless, on thy fate."

Loud and long applause greeted Mr. BOGART as he concluded. He then announced the first regular toast:

The success of the United States screw-steamer Brooklyn.

The band played "Hail Columbia."

The second regular toast was *The President of the United States*, to which Marshal ISAIAH RYNDERS responded. He said that though being an appointee of the President's, he trusted it would not be indelicate in him to say a few words in response to that toast, for the President was the common property of everybody. Whatever he might say in praise of JAMES BUCHANAN would not weigh with anybody. His services needed no eulogy. He would go down to posterity side by side with JACKSON, CLAY, CASS, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, and last, but not least, WM. L. MARCY, as having defended the Constitution and Union from he assault of fanatics. Every act of BUCHANAN'S Presidential career might be pointed to with pride and satisfaction. He had solved the Kansas and Mormon difficulties, and come out gloriously on the "Right of Search question." Old Buck had displayed Jacksonian firmness in ordering out what little fleet we had, and that little fleet, like the stripling David, went forth to meet Goliath of Gath, the great fleet of Great Britain. Let us, in a few short months, build a few more ships like the *Brooklyn*, and we would fight, not Great Britain only, but the united world. It was a disgrace to our country that we had not a navy—not equal to England—but not even equal to the small Powers of Europe. But the *Brooklyn* now sits in the water as beautiful as a seagull, and may there be many more such seagulls. He (the gallant Marshal) would give as a sentiment:

The ship Brooklyn—May she ever float proudly in her *native element*, the stars and stripes waving at her mast, and may we always have a President like JAMES BUCHANAN, who will always insure protection to American citizens, in whatever quarter of the globe they may be found.

The third regular toast, delivered by Mr. BOGART, was,

Health and Prosperity to Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

To which CONRAD SWACKHAMER made a swinging reply, in which he denounced Great Britain as a most tyrannical nation, and praised the Sepoys for resisting her oppression. There was no applause for his speech.

To the fourth toast, *The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn*, Mr. CROSS, of the Board of Councilmen, responded. He said that it required considerable nerve for a man to acknowledge himself a member of the Common Council, but (holding up a bottle of brandy,) he had fortified himself, and was not ashamed. He declined to speak for other Common Councilmen, however, and confined himself to a few remarks, eulogistic of the enterprise of the City.

The fifth toast, *The Navy of the United States* was responded to by Capt. WARD, of the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

The sixth toast, *The Merchants and Merchant Marine of New-York*, was replied to by Mr. HENRY B. CROMWELL.

The seventh toast was, *The Mechanics and Mechanical Arts of the City of New-York.*

The eighth toast, *The Press*, was responded to by a reporter, who said that he had no claim to be considered as a member of the Press since he only belonged to the *Express*.

Mr. JOSEPH H. TOONE responded to the toast of Woman.

Marshal RYNDERS volunteered a toast in honor of *Jacob A. Westervelt*—The ship-builder of whom New-York had a right to feel proud.

It was received with nine rousing cheers. Mr. WESTERVELT, in a few modest and judicious sentences, returned his sincere thanks.

Mr. BOGART, Mr. DELANO, and others followed, after which the assemblage dispersed, and the mechanics and laborers in the yard took their places at the board, where they regaled themselves with good cheer, and had a private good time, as became the occasion. They also had their toasts and speeches, and will long remember the successful launch of the screw-steamer *Brooklyn*.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST CONGRESS FOR THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27, 1858.

"Beat again!" exclaimed "Harry of the West" on hearing of POLK'S nomination for the presidency. "Wrong again!" might the readers of the TIMES exclaim on perusing the last effort of your able and ingenious correspondent "A," to reconcile his figures with the Congressional appropriations for the present fiscal year. After retreating from all his former positions, he fails back on what he supposes to be *two* newly-discovered omissions in my "Official Statement." (Permit me here to say in parenthesis that Secretary COBB knew nothing more of my statement of appropriations than did your correspondent "A," until it appeared in the columns of the TIMES. I am alone responsible for it, having prepared it myself, after a thorough examination of all the appropriation acts.)

Your Senior Correspondent says:

"In the *first* place, we have Mr. COBB'S own assurance that he should have $23,751,812 of existing, permanent and indefinite appropriations with which to begin the fiscal year 1858–59. We must add this item to the $61,033,543, which are admitted to have been provided at the late session."

Figures, it is said, will not lie, but to secure this result care must be taken that they be not improperly stated. Why did not "A" give us the items which footed up $23,751,812, and let the reader judge for himself whether "we must add this sum" to my stated aggregate? This dissection would have exposed the error. The two items making this sum are the unexpended balance of appropriations from last year, ($16,586,588,) and the permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, ($7,165,224.) The first item was admitted by "A," in a previous letter, to be an erroneous charge in the statement of appropriations, as the same balance would probably remain over at the close of the present fiscal year. Then why insist upon it now, under cover of Mr. COBB'S "assurance?" For the information of those concerned on this point, I would say that the next annual report of that officer will *probably* report an estimated balance of unexpended appropriations on the 30th day of June next of $22,000,000.

But the other item making up the *first omission* in my "Official Statement," is no less erroneous. In my last letter I fully explained this. The estimate was stated by Secretary COBB "for permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, $7,165,224." But Congress saw proper to change and modify the several items of expenditure under this head, and reduce the amount of appropriations to $3,059,910 14, as given in my official statement. So much for your correspondent "A's" first newly-discovered omission.

He thus introduces the *second* supposed error: "There is another little

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX

DETAILS OF HER NEWS.

Further Outrages Against the Christians in Arabia, Turkey and Elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 27.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, which left Liverpool at noon on the 17th inst., and passed Cape Race at 3:30 P. M. on Sunday, the 25th inst., arrived at Halifax at 6 A. M. of Tuesday the 27th.

The *Europa* had moderate weather, with light westerly wind, during the passage. She reports, July 21, lat. 53°, lon. 29°, passed a large two-funnel, brig-rigged steamer, steering East—supposed to be the *Arabia*, from Boston *via* Halifax for Liverpool;—23d, lat. 50°, lon. 41°, passed a large ship rigged screw-steamer, bound east; 25th, lat. 45°, lon. 58°, ex. changed signals with the British bark *Christina*, standing to the westward.

The steamship *Jura* for New-York direct, left Liverpool on the same day as the *Europa*.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* from Quebec, arrived at Liverppol at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16 h.

The R. M. steamship *Persia* from New-York 7th inst, arrived at Liverpool at 1:30 A. M., of the 17th.

The steamer *Prince Albert* had been subsituted for the *American Empire* (not ready) in the Galway Line, and leave for Halifax on the 27 h July.

The steamer *Royal Charter*, with over £400,000 in gold from Australia, had reached Liverpool, after a most protracted passage, owing to unfavorable winds and her coal giving out.

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet were appointed to leave Queenstown for another effort on Saturday the 17th. The Directors of the Company having resolved at a meeting on the 14th, that it was desirable that a renewed attempt should be forthwith made, the English Government issued orders accordingly.

The London *Times* and *Daily News* publish graphic descriptions from their correspondents of the cruise of the *Agamemnon*, showing the fearful peril that vessel was in; and the *Times* says in its editorial remarks on the subject, that the *Agamemnon* is clearly unfit to lay the Atlantic cable. If the suggestion of the *Great Eastern* is not thought worth notice, or if the proprietors of that ship are not ready to lend it for that object, let a ship be built for the purpose at once. Whether it succeeds or not at the first trial, it will find sufficient occupation either in renewing the attempt or in laying down additional cable hereafter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 15th, in the House of Lords, after some debate upon the India bill, during which Lord ELLENBOROUGH characterized the bill as one of the most gratuitous acts of truckling to the temporary feeling of the House of Commons the Government could be guilty of, the bill was passed to a second reading.

In the House of Commons the proceedings, which were of merely local importance, included the introduction of a bill by Mr. DISRAELI, providing for the purifaction of the Thames and the draining of London, the Government to guarantee a loan of three millions for the purpose.

On the 16th, in the Lords, the India bill was debated, and made good progress in Committee.

In the Commons the Jews bill, as received from the Lords, was passed to a second reading.

It is authoritatively announced that the British Government will take no further steps against THOMAS ALLSOP, who was implicated in the January conspiracy against NAPOLEON, and withdraws the offer of a reward for his apprehension.

Parliament was expected to be prorogued on the 31st of July.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in reply to the representations of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in regard to the forced loan in Mexico, says the subject was under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

The number of persons more or less injured by the recent fireworks explosion in London is stated as high as 300. One or two had died, and others were not expected to recover.

The London *Times'* City Article, in some lengthy remarks, attributes the inactivity in all kinds of securities to mistrust as to the future peaceable intentions of the French Government, and says the financial world are entitled to demand whether Mr. DISRAELI will not, on their behalf, turn his confidential position with the Emperor to account, and bring about an understanding for a general return to the peace standard, which may enable them to proceed in their accustomed track, and enjoy on all sides a renewal of prosperity.

It was rumored that the Panama route is to alternate with the Suez route fortnightly mails between England and Australia.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Times'* City Article reports an improvement of an eighth in the funds yesterday, but that they were rather less firm at the close.

The *Daily News* reports the market firm owing to recent *bona fide* investments. But small quantities of gold were taken from the Bank for the Continent, owing to the non-delivery of the Australian arrivals.

The *Shooting Star*, from Melbourne, has arrived, bringing £166,900 in gold, making the receipts of the week £710,000. Two other ships are about due with £400,000 more.

The case of Lady LYTTON BULWER had been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties, and on the special report of her ladyship's condition, she had been set at liberty.

FRANCE.

The prominent topic was the visit of Prince NAPOLEON to the great industrial exhibition at Limoges, and the flattering reception accorded him there.

A model in relief of the works at Cherbourg is to be presented to Queen VICTORIA.

The Marine Department had contracted for a supply of six-barreled revolvers for the naval service.

The Paris papers generally deny the assumption of the London *Times* that the fortifications at Cherbourg are intended as a menace to England.

PARIS, Friday.—It is said that orders have been sent to the commandant of the French Naval Division in China to dispatch two ships-of-war at once to the Red Sea.

The French Admiral on the Greek station is ordered to Candia.

BELGIUM.

The Belgium Chambers are convoked for the 26th July, when the fortifications of Antwerp will be discussed.

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram says that Spain has addressed the threatened energetic remonstrance on the subject of the insults offered her in the English Parliament.

PRUSSIA.

It is said that the health of the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM will not admit of her meeting her mother at Cologne, and that VICTORIA consequently goes to Potsdam.

ITALY.

The elections in Sardinia, to fill vacancies, were generally favorable to the Government.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg letters say that the military character of the administrative system for Poland is about to be superseded by a new system, in which the civil element will predominate.

TURKEY.

Private dispatches intimate that the Turks had attacked the Montenegrins, and that after three conflicts, the latter retreated to the mountains. The story lacks confirmation.

A general officer of the Turkish Army had been ordered to proceed to Jeddah as Imperial Commissioner, with directions to punish the parties implicated in the recent massacre, according to martial law.

ARABIA, &c.

The Turkish Envoy at Paris had received a telegraphic dispatch from his Government, promising all the satisfaction in its power for the massacre at Jeddah, and that the Arabs shall be severely punished. It is affirmed that the place will be occupied by a French and English force. When the news of the massacre reached Mecca, the Mussulmen held a rejoicing.

Further outrages in Turkey against Christians are reported.

From Athens it is stated that a terrible reaction by the Mussulmen against Christians has taken place in Candia.

The European Consulates in Candia and the Catholic Church had been attacked, and the Christians were quitting the city.

There was considerable agitation at Suez against the Europeans. Troops had been sent to prevent the movement.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that advices from Constantinople announce that the Porte has sent 2,000 troops to Jeddah to inflict exemplary punishment on the murderers of the Caristians.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of June 19 arrived at Alexandria on the 10th July.

On the 1st of June an engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of MAHABAJAH SCINDIA, near Gwalior. The right and left divisions of SCINDIA's force gave way, and joined the enemy. The centre, composed of the Maharajah's bodyguards, fought well, but was beaten with considerable loss. SCINDIA fled to Agra. The rebels had occupied the fort at Gwalior.

Gen. ROSE's brigade was half way to Gwalior when the fall of the place was heard of. Gen. ROSE, from Calpee, Col. HICKS, from Jhanse, and Brigadier SMITH, from Sepree, were to meet before Gwalior on the 17th of June. The strength of the enemy was rated at 17,000.

The rebels were in great force around Lucknow, and interrupting communications with Cawnpore.

Another dispatch says the people at Lucknow were beginning to come in.

In Rohilcund and the Doab all was quiet.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was about to join the Governor General at Allahabad.

Disarming proceeds quietly on both sides of India. The disarmed Sepoy Regiments in Bengal had been discharged in small parties. The Rajah of Ramsee's palace and town had been plundered by the rebels.

The rebel garrison of Humeapor, numbering 5,000 with four guns, escaped pursuit.

At Bombay the markets were dull. Money was easy. Exchange 2s. 0⅝d. Freights slightly improved.

The Calcutta mail of June 4 had reached England. Letters report that the heat produced great sickness among the troops, and with all the reinforcements sent out, only 26,000 Europeans could be mustered.

CHINA.

Shanghae letters give rumors among the Chinese that the forts north of the Pei-ho had been captured, but there is no authentic news of such an event.

The Allied fleet off the mouth of the Pei-ho numbered nineteen men-of war.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* arrived at Hong Kong May 12, and proceeded to the North.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown* was at Hong Kong, and the steamers *Minnesota*, *Mississippi* and *Antelope* were in the Gulf of Pechell.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 27.

The *Europa* sailed at 7 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due to morrow afternoon. Wind light from southwest. Weather overcast.

Further Extracts from our Files by the Northern Light.

The Death of Bonpland.

A letter from Monte Video of May 29, brings intelligence of the death of a remarkable Frenchman, M. AIME BONPLAND, the naturalist, who died a few days previously at San Borja, at the age of eighty-five. M. BONPLAND was born at Rochelle in 1773. He was the son of a physician, and was brought up to his father's profession, but the political events of the early Republic compelled him to enter the navy. He made a long cruise as a naval surgeon, but took the earliest opportunity of returning to Paris to pursue his studies. There, at the house of M. CORVISART, he made the acquaintance of a young German of about his own age, who afterwards became known to the world as the celebrated ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT. These young men became intimate friends, and when M. DE HUMBOLDT undertook his expedition to the equinoctial regions of the new world, M. BONPLAND accompanied him. During this journey M. BONPLAND collected and classed upwards of six thousand plants, which were then unknown to botanical writers. On his return to France he presented his collection to the Museum of Natural History, and received the thanks of NAPOLEON I., who granted him a pension. The Empress JOSEPHINE was very fond of BONPLAND; she made him her factor at Malmaison, and often sowed in her garden there flower-seeds which he had brought from the tropics. After the abdication at Fontainebleau, M. BONPLAND urged the emperor to retire to Mexico to observe events. A few weeks after tendering this fruitless advice he sat by the death-bed of JOSEPHINE, and heard her last words. Her death and the definitive fall of the Empire, leaving him nothing to desire in France, he returned to South America, and became a professor of natural history at Buenos Ayres. Subsequently he travelled across the Pampas, the provinces of Santa Fé, Chaco and Bolivia, and penetrated to the foot of the Andes. Being there taken for a spy, he was arrested by the Governor of Paraguay, and was detained a prisoner for eight years, till 1829. On his release he directed his steps towards the Brazils, and settled at San Borja, where, in a charming but humble retreat, surrounded by orange groves and shrubs, he remained to the day of his death, receiving with pleasure all French travelers who visited him. He was the author of (among other works) *Les Plantes Equinoxiales*, (1805;) *La Monographie des Melastonies*, (1806;) *Description des Plantes rares et de la Malmaison*, (1813;) *Vue des Cordilleres et Monuments Indigène de l'Amerique*, (1819;) and, jointly with M. DE HUMBOLDT, *Voyage aux Regions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent*.

The Aristocratic Fete at Cremorne.

From the London Star, July 10.

This anxiously expected affair came off last night. At 5 o'clock there was an arrival of policemen and waiters engaged for the evening. Puddle arrived soon afterwards. The rain fell fast, and so did the spirits of all the people engaged. The waiters looked grimly out upon the cheerless scene. There was a determination, however, to go through with everything in spite of weather. The gardens looked very beautiful, but anything like an extensive acquaintance with them could only be obtained in company with Puddle, under such very uncomfortable circumstances that we could not find heart to undertake the necessary promenade. The walks were one universal slop before 6 o'clock, and dry places could only be found under the trees, &c. Every effort was made during the evening, by laying down planks and fresh gravel, to bridge over or blot out the long and deep lines of mud. In vain. Like the Irishman's victim—who, the more he had the pillow pushed upon him, the more he would persist in looking round the corner—Puddle asserted himself, till the Gardens were finally abandoned to the snails. The pretty oil lamps in colored glasses began to sneeze and spit in a peevish manner in the bushes where they were hung, and finally, in many cases, retired from public life. Lastly, the dry places under the trees were penetrated by heavy drops, and before 8 o'clock Puddle was everywhere victorious.

Nevertheless much amusement was carried on People dined sumptuously in the hotel, where preparations on an enormous scale had been made by the spirited proprietor, with that careful and delicate regard to public convenience which has rendered Cremorne Gardens so fashionable a place of resort. The rooms set apart for the lady patronesses were furnished magnificently, and redolent with rare and beautiful flowers. The Chinese platform was covered with painted canvas cloth, on which were emblazoned the heraldic devices of the lady patronesses, and of the members of the Committee. It contained an area of 1,800 square yards. The octagonal orchestra in the centre was newly decorated and richly gilt. Beneath it, the recesses were fitted up with plate-glass, and adorned with transparent fruit, lighted with gas, and surrounded with green-house shrubs festooned with artificial flowers. A profusion of gas-light, reflected in a hundred fantastic mirrors, or broken into prismatic colors, met the eye everywhere. Old Aquarius himself could not quench the carburetted hydrogen. The "Prince of Wales" balloon was filled with it, and rose triumphantly above the clouds at 7 o'clock, carrying up with it, for the 126th time, the venerable sailor, Lieutenant STEPHEN CHAMBERS, who vanished into, not thin, but thick air.

After a dismal effort, the morris dancing and the out-door games were given up. The former would have displayed some magnificent and expensive dresses in the Elizabethan style, and the latter would have shown us whether it was possible for Norman blood to join a romp, or to "kiss in the ring." We fear that crinoline would have been insurmountable.

At 8 o'clock, although about 3,500 tickets had been sold, there were not more than 800 persons present, and these were to be found only in the theatre and the hotel, as PUDDLE forbade the gardens. Among those present were the following: Earl and Countess Hardwicke, Lady E. Yorke, Lady A. Yorke, Viscount and Viscountess Ingestre, Viscount Canterbury, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Charles Bruce, Earl of Strathmore, Lord Ravensworth, the Hon. Miss Liddel and party, Mr. William and Lady Mary Craven, Colonel and Mrs. Damer, Viscount Ranelagh, Lady Charlotte Egerton, Lord and Lady Harvey, Earl Jermyn, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian, Baroness North, Hon. William and Mrs. North, Lord Bingham, Hon. A. Russell, Right Hon. W. B. Beresford, M. P., Lord and Lady Villiers, Captain Bathurst, Hon. Edw. Leigh, Count Palffy, Mr. Thubbs, Mr. Byng, M. P., Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Astley, the Master of Lovatt, Lady Louisa Cartor, Lords Camoys, &c.

The ball room adjoining the theatre was intended to have been laid out as a supper-room, but as it was one of the few places where shelter could be obtained, the plan was necessarily abandoned. There was great crowding to see the ballet, which was cleverly performed; but the performers must have found a great contrast between the hearty applause of ordinary nights, and that cold reception awarded to them by this fashionable audience. Immediately following was the performance of the Marionettes, under the direction of Mr. GLYNDON, whose introductory address, spoken by a Marionette, was much applauded at the points of its allusion to the visitors present.

The performance of the MARIONETTES was very clever, but the aristocracy "could not stand it," and the benches were empty before the play itself had well nigh begun. The circus then became the attraction, and a rush of umbrellas took place in that direction. The trained horse in the circus called forth loud applause, as also did the infantile performers. The seats were completely filled, but the performance was too much prolonged. After the equestrian performance, the magnificent garden picture by JONES received some attention from those who were prepared to attack Puddle on the pathways. The picture consists of 16 pieces, representing various cities in India, with a background formed of the Himalayan mountains.

An attempt at dancing was made in the theatre; but, as the place was so crowded that people could only stand upright, very little Terpsichorean amusement could be obtained. About 2,000 persons were present at this time.

As an *al fresco fête* the whole thing was a failure, except in one respect—the funds raised, which after paying all expenses, will amount to upwards of £1,000. About this, there is an absurd mystery on the part of the managers, but the truth appears to be, that several charities—King's College Hospital amongst others—are to receive the benefit.

Miscellaneous.

In reference to the massacre at Jeddah, the *Debats* writes:

"The repression of these outrages would be easy and immediate if they occurred in a country completely barbarous, and out of the pale of European law. But how is it to be done in the face of Turkey, an allied Power, which holds its rank in Europe, which sits in our Congress, which shows as much irritation as ourselves at these crimes, which claims the exclusive right of punishing them, and which undertakes to do so? We can evidently but yield to these promises, and hold the Porte itself responsible for the safety, on its own territory, of the lives of our countrymen. And yet how can we disguise the fact that with the best will in the world, Turkey, which has already more business on its hands than she can sustain, is not in a condition to keep up an effective police in every part of its Empire? It is much more engaged in defending itself against its Christian subjects than in protecting foreigners. All its strength scarcely suffices to assure its own existence, and very little remains for securing respect to foreigners who live under its laws. If this is the case at even the gates of Constantinople, for much stronger reasons is the Ottoman Government stricken with powerlessness in the distant parts of its Empire, and especially in Arabia, which nominally recognizes its sovereignty. It is very necessary, however, that means be found to obtain of Turkey, for the foreigners who inhabit it, the relative security which they enjoy in Morocco, in the regency of Tunis, and many other similar places.

In consequence of the representations of several Mexican firms resident in Liverpool, the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have held a special meeting to consider the recent decree of the Mexican Government, imposing a forced loan upon the capitals of merchants engaged in trade or industry. After a full discussion and consideration the subject was referred to a special Committee, who have subsequently memorialized the Earl of MALMESBURY, soliciting the aid of the British Government to protect British subjects resident or having property in Mexico.

The *Regina Cœli* arrived at Saint-Nazaire on July 9, Captain SIMON and Dr. BRULAIS (the surgeon who was miraculously saved from the general massacre) were in the vessel. They were warmly greeted by their friends as they landed. Dr. BRULAIS proceeded at once to his native town, Nantes. There he found a letter from the Minister of State informing him that the Emperor, desiring to give the young surgeon a testimonial of his Majesty's sense of the courage and tact which he had displayed during two days and nights, in which his life was threatened by the negro emigrants, had granted him a pension of 1,800 francs from his private purse.

At Monrovia, $6,500 had been awarded to the mail steamer *Ethiope* for the *Regina Cœli* affair.

The *Presse* recounts a shocking and almost incredible instance of Papal oppression as having passed at Bologna, in the States of the Church. A child of a Jew, named MORTURA, fell ill two years ago, and was secretly baptized by its nurse. The woman recently mentioned this fact to her priest at the confessional. The priest immediately sent in report of the affair to the Inquisition at Rome. On June 20, at 8 o'clock in the evening, five gendarmes, with a monk of the Holy Office for their guide, came to MORTURA's house, and told him that they had come to claim a Christian child whom he was unlawfully harboring. In spite of the remonstrances of the father, and the tears and screams of the mother, their child, now four years old, was torn from them and taken to Rome, where it is believed to have been placed in a foundling hospital. The mother has gone out of her mind. This monstrous act is said to be notorious in Bologna.

The *Tempo* of Casale states that Count DE CAVOUR intends applying the legacy of the late M. CERNAZZAI, of Udine, to the endowment of the military and naval schools of Turin, in favor of non-Piedmontese Italians desirous of following either of those careers.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* takes ground against the French Emigrant System.

From Boston.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY—SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 27.

Two men, named O'BRIEN and QUINLAN, were suffocated in a well in Somerville yesterday, into which they had descended to blast a rock. Both leave families.

The annual school festival of the medal scholars of our public schools took place this afternoon at Music Hall, which was decorated most appropriately for the occasion. The exeercises consisted of speeches by Governor BANKS and other distinguished citizens, the presention by Mayor LINCOLN of a beautiful bouquet to each medal scholar, and singing by a choir of 1,200 children. The hall was crammed.

Lord NAPIER left here for Washington this morning

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 27.

The steam canal-boat *Charles Mack* arrived here to-day. She left Buffalo on Saturday afternoon, 17th inst., and deducting five days for detention, has made the passage here in five days. She brings 800 barrels of flour, and is capable of carrying 1,200. On the passage she burned wood. Better results are anticipated when supplied with coal. There is an immense amount of property now afloat in the Canal.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 27.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand.

The shippers' cotton press at Galveston, was partially burned on the 14th instant, including 60 bales of cotton. Loss $25,000; believed to be insured in Northern companies.

The cotton and corn reports from Texas are satisfactory.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Key West, at New-Orleans, reports the total loss of the ship *Kinderhook*.

The ship *Osteonthe* is to take the cargo of the *Sultan*, which is still at anchor at Key West, with a steam-pump on board.

From Utah, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 27.

Fort Leavenworth advices of the 24th, per U. S. Express to Booneville, state that great damage had been done to the crops in the interior by the late heavy rains. Several bridges on the Fort Riley Road had been carried away, as had also a new bridge across the Kansas River, at Topeka, by the heavy rise.

Numbers of teamsters are arriving from Utah, having been detained at Camp Scott during the Winter and Spring by insufficient means of transportation.

Burning of the Steamer Olive Branch.

RONDOUT, Tuesday, July 27.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, engaged in towing coal boats from this place to Hudson, was burned this morning at 2 o'clock, while lying at the dock. No lives were lost.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 27.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sails from this port at noon to-morrow for Liverpool. Her mails close at 10 A. M. Dispatches placed in the telegraph office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M., will be promptly forwarded.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, July 27.

It was announced to-day that the Canadian Parliament would be prorogued some time next week.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 27.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here in 58 hours from New-York. All well.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 27.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the bar at 3½ o'clock this morning.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 27.

The screw steamship *Atlanta* of Cromwell's line, arrived here from New-York at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning.

False Rumors of Sickness at the Wesleyan University—Letter from the President.

MIDDLETOWN, Monday, July 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very exaggerated statement has gone forth relative to the small-pox in this city, and its influence on the Wesleyan University. It has been reported that a large number of students are sick, and that the commencement exercises are deferred. The facts are as follows: One student only has been sick with the small-pox, and he is now rapidly recovering. More than three weeks have past since there was any exposure to disease from this single case. Moreover, although there have been several cases in the city, no new cases have appeared for more than two weeks. We are entirely confident that the danger has past. The health of the students is unusually good. The usual exercises of the University have not been interrupted, and the commencement will be at the usual time, on Wednesday, Aug. 4. There will, also, be interesting exercises on the previous days of the week. JOSEPH CUMMINGS.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Evening Star*, of Portland, Captain JONES, 16 days from Havana, arrived yesterday at Lower Quarantine. She reports five deaths on board of yellow fever. On the 4th of July, died in the harbor of Havana, WILLIAM WALSH JONES, aged 16, a son of the Captain; June 14, THOMAS WILLIAMS, of England; June 16, ALFRED NORRIS, of England; July 5, WM. NICHOLS, of Philadelphia; and on the passage, GEORGE MILLER, of Philadelphia, a railroad laborer, who had stowed away on board

MUTINY IN THE HARBOR.—On Monday the captain of the ship *Cordelia*, of New-York, from Liverpool, now lying at Bedloe's Island, attempted to weigh anchor and come up to the City, when the crew refused to obey orders. He attempted to bring them to a sense of their duty, but to no purpose. He then applied to the office of the Harbor Police, and a boat was dispatched for their arrest, which was successfully performed. Eleven sailors, all colored, were taken to the Station-house of the First Precinct, where they were locked up for the night, and were taken yesterday morning to the Tombs.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK.—A Court of Inquiry was opened on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at Campbeltown, as to the causes which led to the shipwreck of the *New-York* (s s.) JOHN LORN STEWART, Esq., of Coll; GEORGE NEAL, Esq, of Ugadale, with Captain HARRIS as Nautical Assessor, presided. Mr. O'DOWD attended on behalf of the Board of Trade, to conduct the investigation. CHARLES M'TAGGART, Esq., appeared on behalf of Captain M'MILLAN.

After the examination of witnesses, Mr. MCTAGGART read a letter from Mr. LANGLANDS, the Agent of the Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company, dated July 6, bearing testimony to the character and abilities of Captain MCMILLAN, and addressed the bench on his behalf, dilating upon the evidence given, and concluded by asking the bench to return him his certificate, and report to the Board of Trade that it was through no negligence or omission on his part, in the discharge of any of his duties as commander, that the vessel was lost, but solely on account of an error in the compasses.

At the conclusion of Mr. M'TAGGART's address, the Magistrates and Assessor retired for a short time, and on their return into Court Mr. STEWART, one of the magistrates, stated that himself and his brother justice had decided on returning to Captain M'MILLAN his certificate, which he then handed to him; and he also stated that himself and brother justice would report to the Board of Trade that no blame could be attached to Captain M'MILLAN on account of the wreck, but that he was attentive to his duties, and did all that was in his power to navigate the vessel safely. It would have been prudent in him to have taken soundings after losing sight of Sands, but, considering the uniform depth of that channel, and his having taken soundings such a short time before, and having regard to the confidence he had in his position, and also to the fact of his requiring to stop the vessel a quarter of an hour, in a strong tide, to get a cast of the lead, they were not surprised that he did not do so. They will further report that it was sufficiently proven to them that Captain MCMILLAN steered the proper course to take him clear of the land, and were of opinion that the cause of the wreck was some defect in the compasses, over which he had no control.—*Ship'g and Mercantile Gazette, 12th.*

Captain HARRIS, President of the Board, non-concurred, laying much stress upon the fact that Captain McM. did not take a cast of the lead.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.—Since 1850, the time occupied by steamers crossing the Atlantic between Liverpool and New-York is shortened by two days. The amount of fuel consumed by the steamships which perform the voyage so shortened is twice that which was required by the steamers which ran between New-York and Liverpool previous to 1850. *[Liverpool Mail.*

CAPTURE OF A "MERMAID."—In the nets of Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, on the Forth, a mermaid, or angle-fish, nearly six feet long, and 100 lbs. weight, was caught this week. The wings of this "wonder of the deep," which has a face like that of a frog, and a tail like that of a shark, are eight inches long. Before being caught the fishermen saw it raise itself upright in the water, and then fly over the surface like a bird. While diving it was caught in a turbot-net. The belly is pure white; the back is light brown; the skin being rough like that of a shark or dog-fish. The wings are not unlike two wings of a thick skate; and the teeth resemble those of a shark. The fish measures three feet across the wings. It will be shown to-day at Mr ANDERSON's establishment, George street.—*Scotsman.*

Personal.

The Halifax *Sun* has this story about a patriotic woman: "Mrs. McAulay, a Philadelphia lady, and one of the passengers detained in this city by the mishap to the steamer *City of Baltimore*, paid a visit to H. M. steamer *Styx*, on Friday last, and demanded to see the commander of that now somewhat celebrated cruiser. The story goes that the lady was very politely received, and ushered into the presence of the officer in command, where a long interview took place, doubtless of high import to the interests of the two great nations represented on this occasion. We understand that the spirit of the lady's visit was of a decidedly national character, with the view of overhauling the gallant naval officer for *numerous flagrant outrages* committed on American bunting! Mrs. McAulay is the widow of the late U. S. Consul at Cairo, in Egypt, and is said to be well known in political circles in Washington.

The monument which it was voted to erect at Plymouth to Elder Thomas and Mary Cushman, by the great Cushman gathering in 1855, is nearly completed, and will be consecrated with appropriate services on the 20th of September next, the anniversary of the sailing of the *May Flower* from Plymouth, England. The monument is of granite, 26½ feet high, with inscription in bronze.

Wm. B. Guild, of Newark, offers to contribute ten dollars per year, for three years, to educate for the ministry a pious colored youth, connected with the colored Presbyterian Church and Sabbath School of Newark, provided nine others are willing to contribute an equal amount.

The Rev. Henry Bleby, an English Missionary, who has labored among the colored people of the West Indies for twenty-seven years, preached at Boston, on Emancipation, on Sunday.

Coroners' Inquests.

CAR ACCIDENT.—WM. SMITH, a German, while returning, Monday, from the festival at Jones' Woods, in jumping off the forward platform of a Third-avenue car stumbled and fell under the forward wheel, which passed over his left leg, severing it nearly in two. He was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and Police Surgeon MOTT dressed the injured limb. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and it is believed that the leg must be amputated.

SMITH died yesterday morning, and an inquest held on the body to-day.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of JOHN MATHEWS, who was drowned on Friday last, in the dock foot of pier No. 19 East River. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was 33 years of age, and resided at No. 83 Jackson-street.

ACCIDENTS.—Inquests were held yesterday upon the bodies of WM. MORRIS who died from injuries received by falling through a hatchway in Washington-street, and ELLEN TOOMEY, a girl three years old, who fell from an attic window at No. 79 Oliver-street. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered in each case.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. SMITH, a boy nine years of age, who resided with his parents, at No. 92 King-street, was drowned on Monday evening, while bathing, at the foot of King-street. His body has not yet been recovered.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF AN EX-POLICE CAPTAIN.—Ex-Captain Halpin, of First Ward, on Monday night violently assaulted an emigrant named Patrick Finn, striking him over the head with an iron wrench, and seriously injuring him. Finn was taken to the City Hospital, and the ex-Captain was arrested to answer for his conduct before a Police Magistrate.

DESCENT ON A DANCE HOUSE.—A posse of the Fourth Ward Police made a descent on Monday evening on the dance-house kept by Henry Cornett, No. 94 Cherry-street. All the parties found on the premises, including the proprietor, were arrested and lodged for the night in the Station-House.

Mayor's Office—TUESDAY.

THE EMIGRANT RUNNERS.—Patrick Brannagan, an emigrant runner, was arrested by Officer Church in the act of taking a stranger in the City, from some distant place, to Stephen Gordon's bogus ticket office, in West, near Greenwich-street. Patrick was taken before the Mayor, and held to bail in the sum of $250.

TICKET-SWINDLING.—John Johnson purchased a ticket for Liverpool from the firm named "Alderman Brady & Co.," corner of Liberty and Greenwich-streets. He paid an over-charge of $5. Officer Armstrong succeeded in recovering that amount for him. Officer Keyser recovered $25 for Martin Mutggen, from Brady's place, Liberty, corner of Greenwich-street, upon a ticket for Havre. Mutggen, with the whole amount recovered, went on his way rejoicing.

Six ticket-sellers visited the Mayor yesterday afternoon. Isaiah Selover, their spokesman, asked to see the law under which the Mayor was acting with regard to the ticket operators. It was shown them, and the ticket-sellers said they had agreed to charge only the usual rates hereafter.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the frame stable of JACOB SCHAZZER, in West Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The stable, and a horse belonging to Mr. SCHAZZER valued at $100, were consumed—no insurance. The fire communicated to two frame dwelling-houses on each side, one owned by ANDREW BUYERSEEX and the other by MICHAEL SCHELLING. Mr. BUYERSEEX sustained a loss of $400—insured for $600 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The loss of SCHELLING is $150—insured for $300 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

FIRE IN A MATCH FACTORY.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the match factory of B. & H. D. HOWARD, No. 337 West Forty-third-street. The damage to the stock and building is estimated at $600—insured for $1,000 in the Harmony Insurance Company.

ANN-STREET.—At 11½ o'clock last night a fire occurred in the basement of No. 38 Ann street, used as an old paper and rag establishment. The fire communicated to the adjoining basements, Nos. 36 and 40 Ann-street and No. 102 Nassau-street. No. 36 is also an old rag and paper establishment. No. 102 Nassau-street has been until lately a restaurant; nothing but the fixtures remained, which were owned by a man named SMITH; his loss will amount to $250, and is uninsured. The other tenants, whose names could not be ascertained, sustained a damage to stock to the amount of $1,500. The building is owned by the North Dutch Church Society; it is damaged to the amount of $660—supposed to be insured. The upper part of the building is occupied by a large number of tenants, but the fire was confined to the basement floor.

THOMAS SMITH, an ex-member of No. 56 Hose Company, had his face severely burned while assisting to break in the door of the basement.

STABBING ON A CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—In the midst of a "free fight" which occurred on the steamboat *Union*, returning from Coney Island, on Sunday afternoon, Oliver McMahon, a young man who had been roughly handled, drew a knife and stabbed several of the combatants. One was wounded in the back, and another in the hand, but neither of them seriously. Constable Southard seized McMahon and took him to another part of the boat.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Opening Week!** OPENING WEEK!! OPENING WEEK!!! OF BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

☞ **A New Style of French Collar.**—The most beautiful collar of the season, just received at the SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1846. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Carpet Sweeping Machine.**—HERRICK'S Carpet Sweeper prevents the rising of dust, saves in the wear of the carpet and saves time and labor. Sold by WOODMAN & SCHMITT, Agents, No. 126 Pearl st.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 27, EMILY MARION GRAHAM, only daughter of William and Mary Graham, aged one year, 2 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 3 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday.)

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Monday July 24, THOMAS C. OAKLEY of the firm of W. & G Oakley & Co.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Jacob Oakley, and brothers, William and Gilbert Oakley, also those of his brothers-in-law, John B. Hobby, Henry Robinson and Thos. Henderson, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from the residence of his brother, Gilbert Oakley, No. 52 Jane st., without further notice.

SHAW.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, after a lingering illness, JEREMIAH SHAW, aged 72 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the Veteran Corps of 1812, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from his late residence, No. 209 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at 3 o'clock P. M.

RHODES.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, after a severe attack of dysentery, HENRY, son of William and Jane Rhodes, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 827 Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
Holcroft's glorious comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN
having met on Monday evening with such an ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION,
warrants the management in announcing its reception
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 28, 1858.
Mr. BLAKE.....as.....Mr. Dornton
Mr. BROUGHAM.....as.....Goldfinch
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.....as.....Harry Dornton
Mrs. BLAKE.....as.....Widow Warren
Miss ADA CLIFTON.....as.....Sophie
Miss IDA VERNON.....as.....Jenny
Promenade Concert at 7 and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats ...75 cents

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE.
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGUST.
In order to rectify any misunderstanding, the Management begs to inform the public that, although the large attendance at the late MUSICAL FESTIVAL has suggested the idea that a similar class of SUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS, arranged with greater care and a larger variety of general amusement, would be gratifying to them, it has no connection whatever with the MANAGEMENT of the late FESTIVAL. This it desires to be thoroughly and completely understood. It has in no case asked for the voluntary and unpaid service of any member of the large ORCHESTRA which it has engaged, having already agreed to pay the services of the MONSIEUR ORCHESTRA which it has engaged a great deal more than the whole of the expenses incurred for or the money cleared by the late FESTIVAL. This it says fearlessly without counting the other enormous expenses attaching to the FIRE WORKS, PRIZES offered to the SANGUERENS, BALLOON ASCENSIONS, and numerous other entertainments provided for the occasion.
This fact may alone prove that the present enterprise is not one which appeals to charitable liberality and its small price of admission for support. It is, on the contrary, a legitimate attempt upon a large scale to give the NEW-YORK PUBLIC at the lowest possible rate of ADMISSION, an ENSEMBLE of AMUSEMENT unprecedented in this country. The Management has undertaken it with the full hope that the large patronage which can alone render it remunerative for their enormous expenses will be cheerfully afforded them. Should this trial of one of those entertainments which have now become so popular in the cities of PARIS and all the other great cities of EUROPE in the SUMMER SEASON prove successful, the MANAGEMENT begs to state that it is its intention for the coming year to establish a permanent close of amusement of a similar character, during the Summer, for the NEW-YORK PUBLIC.
As regards the Musical Entertainments, the Management believes that it needs do no more than refer to the names of the Conductors that it has engaged. The Messrs. EDGE will vouch for the character of the FIRE-WORKS; and the Programme of the first day's entertainments, which will be issued upon THURSDAY next, will establish the fact most conclusively that the details will be as well worthy of patronage as the price of admission is unprecedentedly reasonable.

FRENCH COMPANY.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's)
SUMMER SEASON.
FRIDAY, July 30.
Debut de Mons. HENRI.
LE MARCHAND DE JOUETS D'ENFANTS,
Vaudeville en un acte, par MM. Mellesville et Leon.
Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, HENRI, THIERY,
Mlles. JULIETTE, et ELEONORE.
GRAND BALLET,
by the Artists, late of the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
Conductor of Ballet.....M. COLLET.
APPRENTI OU L'ART DE FAIRE UNE MAITRESSE,
Vaudeville en un acte, de MM. Dognard Freres. Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, EDGARD, THIERY, EDMUND Mlle. JULIETTE and Mme ALEXANDRINE.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
LA FETE VENETIENNE,
Composed par M. Colletti.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Seats (numbered).....$1.
Parquet.....50 cents.
Balcony.....25 cents.
Box Office open for the sale of Orchestra Seats on Thursday and Friday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE.
Aug. 2, 3 and 4
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT,
Supplied by
PROFESSOR GRANT,
and
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS.
by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. PURDY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with
THE STRANGER.
After which the
DEAD BOXER.
The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
TWO BUZZARDS.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
Aug. 2, 3 and 4.
Conductors:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
J. H. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, A. J. ARX.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
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H. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Bisseer...Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with the grand
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
Aug. 2, 3 and 4.
BALS CHAMPETRES
EVERY EVENING,
In five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE
Continues to illustrate the Statuary, and other works of art interesting to strangers, on exhibition daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
Aug. 2, 3 and 4.
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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No. 414 Broadway.
Over one hundred figures, size of life, and more than ten thousand models. Admission only 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN GARDENS, THIRTIETH-ST., SECOND AV.—The Hutchinson Brothers will give their grand Acrobatic and Gymnastic Entertainments, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next. They have engaged at an immense cost the celebrated Aeronaut, Professor Marion, who will ascend in his mammoth balloon "Rose star," on Wednesday July 28, at 8 o'clock. Gate open at 6 o'clock on Wednesday, at which hour the interesting operation of the inflation of the balloon, will commence. Admission on Wednesday, 25 cents; and on Monday and Friday, 12 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL, in his entirely new series of Miracles, in the way of Fascination, Divination, Demon logy, Witchcraft, Spirit-Rapping, Enchantment, Ventriloquism, Magic, &c., &c. EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and at 7½ P. M., during this week. The incomparably beautiful and interesting AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., all to be seen as usual. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 13 cents.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—JONES' Woods, Aug. 2, 3 and 4. The principal Prizes for the competing Singer and Turner Societies at the above Festival, are exhibited at
TIFFANY & CO.'S., No. 550 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET - WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c., immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, in going from 6th-av. and Waverley place to the Harlem Railroad depot, 4th av. and 26th-st, or on the 6¼ P. M. train from New-York to White Plains, a small gold ring-linked bracelet. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with S. T. GAUTIER, Esq., Harlem Railroad office, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 26, A BUNDLE OF PAPERS, supposed to have been left in a 23d-st. and 8th av stage. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving the same at No. 11 Wall-st., Room 8

FOUND—A PACKAGE OF COUPONS ON BONDS of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Call on GEORGE ROMAINES, Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

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PATENT IRON RAILINGS,
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WM. D. CUTLER & CO.,
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No other Life of Jefferson ever published—probably none that ever will be published—can bear any comparison to this in thoroughness, fullness of incident and conscientious fidelity. * * * This biography has evidently been a labor of love, and the years of patient, assiduous toil it has cost have been given with ungrudging, untiring enthusiasm

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At length the public have a Life of Thomas Jefferson that is not only fascinating, and therefore sure to be popular, but one that will stand the essential historic test—that of accuracy and truthfulness. * * * It is seen that the groundwork of the whole is authentic contemporary material, and of the highest order. To gather it has been the work of years. We would not compare this volume with that inimitable and incomparable biography of Boswell; and yet so faithful is the portraiture that Jefferson is made to draw of himself, that his nature, in every soul, is delineated with a distinctness not unlike that in which Johnson stands out in the pages of Boswell.

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Imbued with that enthusiastic admiration of his subject without which a biographer is rarely successful, Mr. Randall nevertheless does not seek to hide whatever faults he may find, either from himself or from the reader. He paints the picture as Cromwell insisted he should be painted, "warts and all." The picture gains by this in life coloring, without losing any of its majestic proportions.

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No one who runs his eye, however casually, over this work, will fail to be satisfied that Mr. Randall has added very largely to the stock of the world's information about Jefferson, that he has had access to sources hitherto unexplored, and that he has done more than was ever done by any one before him to illustrate the personality of that great statesman.

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We have read with delight Mr. Randall's captivating details of Mr. Jefferson's personal history, which he has sedulously gathered, and admirably grouped together, from a great variety of authentic sources hitherto unexplored. Out of the tempting richness of his materials the able and clear-sighted author has constructed a book, at once most entertaining and instructive—one that should be studied by every patriot of the land.

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LIKENESS OF WM. T. PORTER.—A splendid likeness of the late William T. Porter will appear in PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of this week. Ready on Thursday morning next.

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PERSONAL.

$200 REWARD—MRS. ELIZA BRANNAN has been missing from this City since Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, (July 20,) when she left 34-st., on her way to the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, at the foot of Rounsom-st. She was in appearance about 25 or 30 years of age, of medium size, light hair, blue eyes, low forehead, was dressed in mourning black hat and veil, black barage dress, with satin stripes, black crape mantilla with dress frill, black gaiter shoes with heels. She wore a small gold watch, with charms, and a black parasol and fan. The above reward will be paid for her recovery, or for any information which may lead to her whereabouts. Information to be left with DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy-Superintendent of Police corner of Broome and Elm sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN FROM THE OLD COUNTRY, 36 years of age, of good personal appearance and industrious habits, has some cash capital on hand. He wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady or widow not over 36 years, with a view to marriage. The most satisfactory reference given and required. Address, in confidence, B. C., Box No. 184, *Times* office, stating place of interview.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, for two good, capable, trustworthy German servants; one is an excellent washer and ironer, a good, thorough cook, can attend to milk and butter, and first-rate at making bread and plain pastry. The other is a very efficient chambermaid and waitress, or can assist as laundress. The girls are neat in their habits and anxious to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, a situation in a gentleman's family; would take the entire charge of, or assist a lady in her family; would not object to take the charge of an invalid child or teach two hours a day. The country preferred. Address INYOUVILLE, Post-Office, Brooklyn. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED widow lady, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fancy sewing. Would act as housekeeper with a respectable family or widower; is young and active and fully qualified to conduct the business of house with credit and advantage to the owner. Call at No. 129 Waverley Place, till suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, in a private family; one as good cook and a first rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children. Call at No. 206 9th av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; who can make and embroider all kinds of children's clothes. The best of City recommendations given. Call at No. 112 East 16th-st., for two days. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing. Also, to do up-stair work by a smart English Protestant girl. Both have good reference and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 300 6th av., near 22d-st

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A STEADY TRUSTWORTHY GERman woman, a situation; understands housework in all its branches, or can go as cook and first-rate washer and ironer; a good quiet home more an object than high wages; is well recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, (GERman and North of Ireland,) situations as cooks, washers and ironers, or to do general housework. An English girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. They are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, STEADY German woman, who understands all kinds of housework. Also, for two first class servants, cook and chambermaid, together. Most excellent references for character and experience. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; willing to go into the country for the Fall. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 292 West 22d-st., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO GENERAL housework and as waitress, by a respectable young woman. Has no objection to go into the country. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 19th-st., first floor, back, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S PLACE. BY A WOMAN OF 16 years' experience; understands cooking and baking perfectly well; would have no objection to assist with washing. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 198 West 27th-st., front basement, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give the best of City reference; also, by one as waitress. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT, willing girl, as a good plain cook; makes and bakes good bread and biscuit; excellent washer and ironer; will be found efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman. No objection to the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; has no objection to the care of growing children. For further particulars, call at No. 199 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; has no objection to go in the country; is well recommended and very kind to children. Call at No. 185 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, TO GET the washing of a few gentleman, or a family washing; has good washing and bleaching accommodations, and the best of City reference. Call, or address, Mrs. R., No. 199 West 27th-st., back basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid or laundress; has best of City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No 3 East 21st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City references given if required. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 209 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, by a respectable young woman; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chambermaid alone; latter preferred. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 23 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION, to do chamberwork, and assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 129 7th-av., near 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or to assist in the care of children; good City reference given. Call at No. 245 18th st., corner of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do sewing. Call at No. 123 East 26th st., for two days, if not suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family, or to do plain sewing and take care of a baby. Call at No. 77 West 28th st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Address, or call, at No. 127 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls as nurse and seamstress and chambermaid and waitress or assist with washing; both with good City reference. Apply at No. 359 6th-av. near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, or would like to travel with a family. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, and is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 833½ Division st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse. Can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 235 3d av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, waiter, sewing or children. Call at No. 162 West 15th-st.

TO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.—A YOUNG lady, who has had several years' experience in plain and fancy work, and thoroughly understands the operation of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, wants a situation as operator, or an exhibitor in an office. Good reference given. Address S. W., Box 107 *Times* office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW IS DESIRous of an engagement in the above capacity; a home for herself and child more desired than large salary. Address WIDOW, Chatham-square Post-Office.

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WANTED—FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO SUGAR Refining Company, a foreman, ten "up stairs men" and six "fill house men," for the above refinery at San Francisco, California, and who will make a contract for twelve months. Terms and conditions will be made known on application to J. B. BOND, Agent, No. 89 Beaver-st.

TO SUGAR REFINING OPERATIVES.—Wanted for the Pacific Sugar Refinery, in San Francisco, a full set of hands, who are expected to be in San Francisco by the middle of November. Address, through the Post-Office, with references, CHARLES LATOUR.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR A SITUATION 14 miles from the City, as nurse and seamstress, who is sufficiently well educated to teach young children in the German language. Apply to No 44 Cedar-st.

NURSE WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family at New-Brighton; one who can bring good recommendations, and who thoroughly understands the care of children. Apply at No. 32 St. Mark's place, New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN, ENGlish or German girl to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 217 6th-av.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS OOHNERT & CO'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—SENIOR Veteran Corps, of 1812, will meet at No. 269 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 28, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother soldier, JEREMIAH SHAW, aged 72 years. Let every Veteran attend, in citizen's dress, with the usual badge of mourning. It is the last honor we can confer on a brother. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE Adjutant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business and all its branches; is a first-class driver; understands treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best of City and country reference can be produced. Call or address No. 27 Chrystie st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a man and his wife; the man as first-class waiter and his wife as seamstress and chambermaid; both perfectly understand their business in every respect. Have good City references. Have no objection to town or country. A comfortable situation more of an object than high wages. Address for two days, Mrs. YORKSTONE, No. 28 4th-av., opposite Cooper's Institute, for T. T. Mc.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active, Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; is acquainted with the City; would prefer the country. Call on or address his former employer, W. H. ANABLE, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as good cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; both have good reference; prefers the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for three days, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, a situation; he has high references for character and capability, as to the vegetable, fruit and florist line, and a hot-house forcer of grapes and peaches. Apply to Messrs. Thornburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York, for M. J. DONNELLY.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble and temperate man, to take charge of a garden, and one horse, if required; he has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to WALTER PARK, Florist, Amity-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY for a man and his wife; understands the care of horses and the general work around a country residence; the best of City reference given. Apply in the Lumber-Yard, corner of 6th-av. and 25th st., for this week.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Address JAMES BURKE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, who understands gardening, farming and the management of horses, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address SWISS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, COMPETENT for any situation, wish an engagement quick, in a private family, at moderate wages. Address Box No. 124, *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE and dental surgery—a good operator of ten years' experience—is open to a temporary or permanent engagement. Address Box No. 221 Post-Office, Newark, N. J., for two days.

TO WHOLESALE JEWELERS.—THE ADvertiser wishes a situation in a good house as salesman. Has had long experience in the business, and can influence a large amount of trade. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 149 *Times* office.

INSTRUCTION

FAMILY SCHOOL AT WOODLAWN.—A few more pupils can be accommodated in this delightful and retired institution. Young ladies will receive the care and comforts of home, with a thorough education in the various branches of English, music, French, drawing, singing, &c. Riding on horseback without extra charge. The scholastic year will commence on the 2d Monday in September. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn.

REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, Bp. of Penn., Penn. | Rev. G. D. Miles, Wilkesbarre, Hon. J. N. Conyngham, Rev. L. B. Stimson, Wilton, Hon. A. Wakeman, N. York, Hon. Chas. Marvin, Wilton, Rev. Jno. S. Stone, D. D., Chas. Cannon, Esq., Wilton, Brooklinе, Rev. T. S. Bradley, Norwalk.

NITCOLY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

A CLERGYMAN IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York, would be happy to receive four young ladies in his family to educate with his own children, under the care of an accomplished English lady. French, Music, Singing, and all the branches of an English education taught. The house is delightfully situated in a very healthful locality, and the advantages for health, comfort and culture, are peculiar and uncommon. For terms and other particulars, apply to CLERICUS, Box No. 2,169 New York City.

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS preferring their children to be educated under their eyes, will find a competent French lady, by all dressing, for Ste. Mere, Miss ARBELLE, at Newport, R. I. Her method is that employed in first-class schools of Geneva, Paris and New York, where she has taught. Besides French, she teaches German, Italian, Spanish, and all the higher branches of education. Two hours daily, $100 per quarter. Would also accept a resident situation. Speaks and writes English correctly.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING, CAN BE studied under the best masters, with a young lady who has just finished her English education, and wishes the companionship of two of her own age, fond of music, and wishing to attend concerts, lectures, and all classes of amusement proper for a young lady to frequent. The constant care of a mother, and a liberal, well ordered private home is offered. Unexceptionable City references,

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

B. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of
France. Belgium. Italy.
Great Britain. Spain. Germany.
Ireland. Portugal. Russia.
Holland. Switzerland. Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens. Constantinople. Alexandria.
Beyrout. Jerusalem. Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.
A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road during the early next Spring.
The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1886, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.
The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessments as follows: $6 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.
The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.
If per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.
For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.
The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.
Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
THOMAS A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company, will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

$150,000 N. Y. STATE 5S, DUE 1868 interest payable quarterly in New York.
$100,000 Ohio State 6s, due 1861; interest payable semi-annually in New York.
$10,000 California State 7s, due 1877; interest payable semi-annually in Sacramento City.
U. S. Treasury Notes and other first-class securities for sale in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.
Will be ready for sale August 1st, $50,000 Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio, 8 per cent bonds.
Interest payable semi-annually in this City. Security equal to any State stock.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First-mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, New-York.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG. 1, on the Detroit Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana, and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$25 000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property, in the heart of the city. Security ample. Best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent., upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, for the stockholders, resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 16th day of August next, in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HASCHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE. E. LAING,
A. E. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. Y. ZANGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR. J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 179 Broadway, room No. 95.

OILS.

CORURN'S EXTRA LAND OIL—VERY Cheap; never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as Sperm. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 39 William-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Nyack and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAIN S GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For Ft. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners or any other such underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to.....$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to.....5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.....5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. Connect Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM and June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Station. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—Cabin, $20; Deck, $6.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight six cents per foot. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany, Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including Stateroom, $5. Running time 33 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New-Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Kyrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH'N LIGHT....Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the AMERICAN EMPIRE, the INDIAN EMPIRE, and the BRITISH EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others of the line about every two weeks) will be the AMERICAN EMPIRE, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, July 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, July 28, 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, July 28, 4 P. M.	Thursday, July 29, 6¾ A. M.
Thursday, July 29, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 30, 6¾ A. M.

Where the steamers the Key Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New-York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.
The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.
Ellas Haight's line of stages for Ocean connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.
THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE F

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Swill-Milk Investigation — Alderman Tuomey's Charge of Libel against Frank Leslie.

Following the majority report of the Committee of the Board of Health, of which Alderman TUOMEY was Chairman, favorable to Swill-milk and stump-tail cows, a wood cut appeared in Frank Leslie's paper of a somewhat significant character. This cut represents the interior of a stable, the most prominent figures in which were a stump tail cow and five men. Three of the men it is alleged bear a striking resemblance to Aldermen TUOMEY, REED and TUCKER, the authors of the majority report. The fourth was declared to be the foreman of the Sixteenth-street stables, while the fifth male figure is a noted graphic representation of a masculine milk-maid. Each Alderman holds in his hand a mammoth whitewash brush, with which each is vigorously employed endeavoring to impart a spotless tint to the cow, the stable, and the milk-maid. A bag labeled $50 00 protrudes from the side-coat pocket of the male figure, assumed to be Alderman REED, and the foreman of the Sixteenth-street stables is slyly endeavoring to poke a bag labeled $5,000 into the pocket of the alleged representation of Alderman TUOMEY. As has been heretofore announced, Alderman TUOMEY and Alderman REED took exceptions to this wood cut, and made the preliminary affidavits, charging libel against FRANK LESLIE, and bail was given by the latter to answer the charge.

The examination in the case was assigned for 3 P. M. yesterday, before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs. The opposing parties and their counsel were present at the appointed hour, Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM and ROBERT HOLMES appearing for Alderman TUOMEY, and JOHN W. ASHMEAD, Esq., for Mr. LESLIE.

Alderman Tuomey was the first witness called, and being sworn, testified as follows: I reside at No. 212 Grand-street; I have lived in New-York ever since I was nine months old; I am Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District, and am a member of the Board of Health by virtue of my office as Alderman; the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen are members of the Board of Health; Aldermen Tucker and Reed, and myself and Councilmen Haswell and Cro s, were appointed a Committee from the Board of Health to investigate the swill-milk question; I know a paper called *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, of which I have been told Frank Leslie is the proprietor; the paper now shown [paper of July 17, 1858, produced] is a copy of the paper; the messenger of the Board of Aldermen gave it to me at the last meeting of the Board of Health; my attention was called to a wood-cut in the paper, which I consider a libel on myself and Aldermen Tucker and Reed. Mr. Leslie appeared before the Committee; he took the leading part on the side opposed to the cow stables; we reported according to the evidence, which was against the views of Mr. Leslie.

Q.—What do you think was the motive of Mr. Leslie in publishing the wood cut? A.—It was published, I think, with a malicious motive.

Cross-examination—There were five upon the Committee; three made the majority report—Aldermen Reed, Tucker and myself; Councilman Haswell made the minority report; sixteen voted in favor of the majority report to eleven in the negative.

Q.—What was the precise matter your Committee was commissioned to investigate? A.—It was charged that swill-milk was poisonous and detrimental to those using it; Aldermen Reed, Tucker and myself reported that the milk was not poisonous—that it was not dangerous to health.

Q.—How can you designate which of the men in the picture was intended to represent yourself? A.—The general appearance of one of the men above the shoulders looks like me; the likeness is as easily to be seen as in any daguerreotype I ever had taken.

Q.—Who is the one holding the bag of $5,000, and endeavoring apparently to put it into your pocket? A.—It looks like Mr. Smith, foreman of the Sixteenth-street Distillery; the bag of $5,000 I understand as indicating that I had received that sum for making the report I made.

Q.—Do you see a pocket there? A.—It is all the same; a pocket is supposed to be there.

Q.—The figure is represented as whitewashing with his left hand; are you left-handed? A.—No, I am right-handed, but it is easy for one to whitewash with his left hand.

Q.—Do you think one of the figures looks like Alderman Reed? A.—It is a *fac simile* of his face.

Alderman Reed (Rising in his seat)—You see the original before you. I think you can see my nose there clear enough. [Laughter.]

How do you account for the bag protruding from Alderman Reed's pocket being marked $50 00 and your $5,000? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Did the swill-milk men place a higher estimate on your services than those of Alderman Reed? A.—I can't say as to that.

Mr. Holmes suggested that both bags were intended to be labelled $5,000, and that the difference occurred by a mistake of the compositor.

Terrence P. Smith, sworn—I am a messenger to the Board of Aldermen; I have heard the evidence given by Alderman Tuomey; I gave the Alderman a copy of *Frank Leslie* bearing date July 17, as stated in his testimony; I have seen this paper in a great many places.

Mr. Ashmead stated that, if they wished to prove that a large number of papers containing the alleged libelous wood-cut were published, he was willing to admit it, and admit that Frank Leslie was the editor and publisher of the paper.

Mr. Holmes said that, this fact being conceded, they would close their case, and call no further witnesses.

Mr. Ashmead stated that, after hearing the testimony for the prosecution, he was willing to consent to the wish privately expressed by the opposing counsel, and have the matter before the Court of General Sessions for trial.

Justice Welsh—Is it agreed that the case take the course proposed?

After the opposing counsel had thus agreed, Mr. Holmes desired to call another witness, which Mr. Ashmead opposed, on the ground that they had closed their case, and could not reopen it.

Mr. Graham, who up to this time had occupied a seat with Mr. Holmes, content with whispering an occasional suggestion to his associate's ear, now made a speech of some length. He declared the wood-cut in question a libel of the most infamous and dastardly character. If such a libel was allowed to pass unnoticed, the reputation of no man in the community was safe. Here were men occupying high and honorable positions to whom had been intrusted an important mission, and they had performed that mission as became upright and honorable men. In a paper of extensive circulation, a wood-cut had been introduced, representing them as the base recipients of a bribe. Mr. Leslie was greatly to blame, no doubt, but the bulk of the blame should rest on the artists. Any man who would stoop for hire to do such debasing work, in his opinion, should be sent to the Penitentiary, and compelled to stay there. Without these artists, Mr. Leslie would be harmless. They wished to call another witness to learn who the artists were.

The Justice decided that no additional witness could be called.

Mr. Ashmead made a few remarks, after which the case was adjourned to go before the Grand Jury.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met, as usual, on Tuesday.

An application was made by certain shippers to have the decision of the Board in relation to vessels coming from Ponce reconsidered. The application was denied, and the previous order of the Health Officer, to have vessels from that port discharged at Quarantine, insisted on.

Another application was received from owners of vessels lying at the Lower Quarantine and ordered to discharge there. The matter was referred to the Health Officer, with power

The Commissioners then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

THE RETIRED PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.

DOCTOR H. JAMES' EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA. For the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility—an East Indian preparation, and the only cure ever discovered for diseases of the lungs, stomach and nerves. Price $2 per bottle. Sent everywhere by express.

CAUTION—"No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., and No. 14 Cecil-street, Strand, London," is blown in the glass of the genuine. Address,

O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of

Dr. H. JAMES' Remedies, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—The recipe will be sent free to those who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

OUT THIS MORNING,

THE

KING OF THE WEEKLIES,

THE

NEW YORK MERCURY.

The NEW-YORK MERCURY is ALL ORIGINAL, and looks upon imitation with contempt. Four cents will buy the largest story-paper in the world to-day.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES, in every style.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the Australian actors, Mr. and Mrs. C. HOLT, appear at this prosperous Theatre in the play of the "Stranger." The new and successful drama of the "Dead Boxer" will be repeated, concluding with the farce of the "Two Buzzards."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility, and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

THEY ARE ALL ALIVE!—The fish, the flowers, the animal plants, the molluscs, are all actively alive and flourishing, in the beautiful Aquaria at Barnum's Museum. WYMAN, the Wizard, astonishes everybody there besides, this afternoon and evening.

Brooklyn Items.

ALL FOR LOVE.—A German shoemaker, named THEODORE NEUHAM, residing in Smith-street, near Dean, attempted to take his own life yesterday, by placing the muzzle of a loaded pistol near the region where the heart is supposed to be located, and pulling the trigger. He fell to the floor, and after a few minutes had elapsed, finding himself still breathing, he ventured to examine his injuries, and found to his astonishment that the pistol ball had not entered his heart, (that useful article it seems had been stolen by a young lady,) but had passed off at his side without doing any serious damage. Dr. MCGRATH and others were soon with the wounded man, and prevented further mischief. He said that he had resolved to die because the girl of his choice refused to marry him. She was induced to enter the room, and heartily avowed her willingness to marry her disconsolate swain. This so elated the poor fellow that he emptied his pockets of various kinds of poison, which he said he had procured for the purpose of putting an end to his existence in case the pistol-shot failed, but now he would consent to live awhile longer and try his luck.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT—PICKPOCKETS.—As a Mr. HAFFNER was driving through Broadway, Monday evening, in a wagon, accompanied by several ladies, the horses took fright and ran away, and all of the occupants of the carriage were thrown out, and one lady, Mrs. HENRY, of North Fourth-street, was seriously injured. Quite a crowd of people gathered in the vicinity of the scene of the accident, and while Mrs. HENRY was being removed, a pickpocket named JAMES MCCARTY was caught in the act of robbing her pocket by Sergeant JACOBS, of the Sixth Precinct. Several gentlemen lost their pocket-books at the same place. A colored man named GEORGE WILSON was arrested for stealing a pocket-book from ALBERT BLESSING. All of the parties were on their way home from the Sangerbund celebration.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A little son of HELEN MCGAREY, residing at the corner of Nassau and Adams streets, died yesterday from injuries received by falling from the stoop of a house to the sidewalk, near his mother's residence. A boy named HENRY PERCY died at the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received on Monday evening, by jumping from a train on the Long Island Railroad near Bedford.

YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.—Miss ELIZABETH BURNS, residing at No. 326 Hicks-street, left home on the night of the 25th inst, and has not been seen since by her friends. She wore a light muslin dress, drab shawl, dark silk bonnet, brown veil, black lasting gaiters with heels, a gold watch and chain, gold bracelet and gold brooch. She is of dark complexion, and five feet one inch in height. She was at one time insane, and it is feared something wrong has befallen her.

Jersey City Items.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mr. REESE, No. 31 Erie-street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night. The house No. 11 Pavonia-place was also entered, by prying open the back basement door. It is not known what property was taken, as both families are out of town.

The Darcy Saloon was broken open, and robbed of cigars and some change.

During the past week the shop-lifters have operated rather extensively, and so far have escaped detection.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JULY 27.

$1,000 N. C. State 6s	96¼	750 M. So. & N. I. R.	24⅜
10,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	50 M. So. & N. I. pf s	47⅜
1,000 Tenn. State 6s'90	92⅞	105 Panama Railroad	110
25,000 do	92¾	80 do	109¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	86½	150 Ill. Central R. R.	76⅜
9,000 cal. State 7s n. b.	86⅜	100 do	b60 76
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	150 do	76
1,000 Har. R. 2d M. R.	91½	100 Reading RR.	s30 47⅛
2,000 E. R. Ct. Bs'62	82	50 do	c 47⅜
1,000 Hud. R. RR. 2d Mg	65¾	300 do	47¾
5,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	30½	100 do	s5 47⅞
5,000 do	30	100 do	47⅞
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8s. b.	85	100 do	s37 47¾
1,000 Har. R. R. 2d Mg.	78	400 do	b3 48
30 Ocean Bank	94½	1300 do	s10 48
12 Home Ins. Co.	152	180 do	s39 48
5 Del. & H Canal Co.	99½	400 do	48½
336 Penn. Coal Co.	80	500 do	s60 48⅝
40 Pac. M. Steam Co.	90	100 Gal. & Chic. R. opg.	68¾
50 do	b30 93	50 do	b10 88¾
42 do	89½	50 do	opg 88
100 Canton Company	19¾	50 do	c 88⅛
68 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85⅞	52 do	s10 88
100 do	s60 85	50 do	b60 88⅛
260 do	85¾	27 do	opg 87¾
100 do	b10 85¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 38
100 do	s60 85¾	50 do	38
300 do	85⅞	50 do	s10 38
100 Erie Railroad	s30 17⅝	100 do	38⅛
300 do	17⅞	600 do	38⅜
100 do	s60 17⅝	100 do	b60 38⅜
50 Hud. Riv. RR.	s60 23⅜	350 do	38⅝
475 do	23	400 Chi & Rk. I. R.	79
100 do	23⅞	100 do	b10 79
100 do	at 60d 23¾	500 do	s30 79
50 do	23⅞	100 do	s60 78⅝
25 Harlem R. R. Pref.	23	250 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4
187 Mich. Central R. R.	63	100 do	33¾
50 do	63½	7 Mil. & Mis. R.	17¾
150 do	64	15 do	17¾
100 do	b60 64		

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 Mo. St. 6s	85¾	80 Mich. Cen. R. R	64
1,000 Cal. State 7s	86	100 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	s30 24⅛
8,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	29¾	50 do	b60 24⅜
37 Bank of New York	168	200 do	24⅞
56 Pac. M. St. Co.	89¾	50 Panama Railroad	109¾
75 do	90	60 do	109¾
25 Canton Company	19¾	60 Illinois Cen. R. R.	75½
25 do	20	300 do	75
550 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. p.&c.	88¾
50 do	b60 85½	286 do	opg 88¾
100 do	b30 86	150 do	b60 88½
350 do	b3 86	300 Cl. & Toledo R.	38¾
160 Erie Railroad	s10 18⅛	do	b30 39¾
200 do	18¼	200 do	39
450 do	18⅜	25 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	79¼
150 do	s3 18⅜	50 do	79½
100 Reading R. R.	s60 48½	20 LaC. & Mill R. R.	3½
800 do	s30 49	31 do	3¾
100 do	49¼	100 do	3¾
100 do	s10 49¼	480 do	4

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 L. C. & M. 7p c. l. g. b.	28½	10 Chatham Bank	64
1,000 M. City, Tenn. 6s	88	10 Bank of Commerce	106½
2,000 Har. R. 1st m. 7s	83¾	10 Humboldt F. In. Co.	103
4,000 Har. R. 2d m. 7s	76	10 N. world F. In. Co.	100
5,000 Memphis City 6s	75	15 Mer. M. Ins. Co	78
2,000 Wheeling City 6s	31	30 Pacific Mail S. Co.	90
25 Hanover Bank	88½	100 La Crosse & Mil R. R.	4
20 Am. Ex. Bank	105½	20 Brooklyn City R. R.	97

TUESDAY, July 27—P. M.

The *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, arrived early this morning, with the California mail and treasure shipment of July 5. The latter amounts, by manifest, to $1,163,817. The continued excitement at San Francisco, and indeed throughout the State, in regard to the Fraser's River discoveries, and the exodus of the mining population to that country, were the chief topics of interest, and had materially influenced the market for certain descriptions of goods and provisions required for the new trade. The shipments of Gold from San Francisco, for the six months ending June 30, amount to $23,537,576, as against $23,743,489 same half year in 1857, and $24,214,911 in 1856. The *Shipping Register* reports of the Money Market, and the operations of the San Francisco Branch Mint for the half year, as follows:

"The money market of San Francisco, during the fortnight, has been entirely devoid of interest. The previously-quoted rates of interest have remained without change, mostly from the fact that lenders are becoming more particular as to the character of securities offered; their choice, in this respect, preventing any extended operations, and leaving a large surplus of capital in private hands unemployed, while the demand for loans has at the same time been moderate. Any active inquiry for money, at present, would have a tendency to advance rates, while the margin required upon loans would be increased to an extent that would prevent many borrowers from negotiating. In the absence of any general transactions in real estate, all estimated values can be but nominal. The decline is admitted on all hands, depending for its extent as to locality. In some instances the depreciation is felt to be quite serious, while in other quarters the assumed loss is comparatively trifling. It is the remark of persons who are largely interested in real estate that the assessed value of that description of property in San Francisco at the present time, would amount to a reduction of 25 ₱ cent. within the last two months. We quote the following as the ruling rates of interest upon fair security: On collaterals and merchandise, 1⅜@2 ₱ cent.; on real estate, 1@1½ ₱ cent. The demand for Gold Bars, for this steamer, is moderate, and lists of 880 fine are taken at ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. discount.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH MINT—SINCE JAN. 1.

	Gold Deposits.	Value.
January	ozs. 40,001	$732,766
February	77,770	1,421,594
March	120,760	2,228,588
April	120,744	2,223,995
May	154,159	2,896,127
June	119,951	2,264,850
Total	633,387	$11,767,842

COINAGE—GOLD.

January	$811,800	April	$2,020,000
February	700,000	May	2,560,000
March	1,880,000	June	2,641,000
Total Gold Coinage			$10,612,800

SILVER.

January	$50,250
March	22,000
April	6,000
Total Silver Coinage	$78,250

UNPARTED BARS.

January	$261,739
February	228,522
March	326,034
Total Unparted Bars	$816,295

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	$10,612,800
Silver Coinage	78,250
Unparted Bars	816,295
Grand Total	$11,507,345

DESCRIPTION OF COINAGE.

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold.		
Double Eagles	519,440	$10,388,800
Eagles	11,800	118,000
Half Eagles	18,600	93,000
Quarter Eagles	1,200	3,000
Dollars	10,000	10,000
Unparted Bars	488	816,295
Silver.		
Half Dollars	141,000	73,000
Quarter Dollars	9,000	2,250
Dimes	30,000	3,000
Total	746,528	$11,507,345

The Bank Statement of this morning affords additional confidence to the Street in regard to the future of the Money Market. With the balances in the Sub-Treasury and the California arrival, the stock of Bullion in the City to-day exceeds *forty-two millions dollars*. The Exchange rates for the Boston mail close 109¾ on London, sales, and f.5 12½ on Paris. The mail for this packet is a fair one. In Money-rates no changes are reported this week. Demand-loans are easily had at 3@4 ₱ cent., and short paper, first-class, goes at from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The long continuance of these low rates is gradually being felt upon dividend securities at the Stock Exchange, and is also leading to some speculative movements both on that arena, and in some few leading articles in the general markets.

At the Brokers' Board this forenoon, there was a strong disposition shown to buy the Western shares, and also Reading, for a further advance in prices, and as the day advanced this purpose extended to New-York Central and New-York and Erie. The consequence was, that at the second meeting of the Brokers this afternoon, the buoyancy became general, and the whole course of dealing indicated the inauguration of a strong speculative movement in Stocks, in which several prominent parties, who, until recently were operating for the *Bear* account, are about to participate as *Bulls*. We have before intimated that the preponderating influence at the Board was being gradually transferred to this side, and yesterday and to-day the evidences are still plainer that the majority in numbers, and a controlling power in weight of means, are now moving for a higher market. The additional rise to-day is equal, in New-York Central, to ½ ₱ cent.; Reading, 1½ ₱ cent.; Michigan Central, 1⅜ ₱ cent.; Toledo, 1¼ ₱ cent.; Michigan Southern, ¾ ₱ cent.; Erie, 1 ₱ cent.; Rock Island, ¾ ₱ cent., and Galena, ¼@½ ₱ cent. A large business was accomplished, and the market closed firm. The adverse changes since yesterday were a decline in Illinois Central Shares, on the English advices, and a decline in La Crosse Shares, which have gone down to $3 50@$4. The rapid rise in Panama noted yesterday, brought forward a few shares at about 110 ₱ cent., but the Stock closed at 109¾. State Stocks are steady, with less business than last week.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855
Rec. at P'ts	3,042,000	2,890,000	3,467,000	2,737,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,760,000	1,397,000	1,909,000	1,455,000
Ex. to F'ce	376,660	405,000	479 000	406,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	379 000	404,000	515,000	273,000
Total Exp'ts	2,515,000	2,206,000	2,902,000	2,134,000
Stk on h'd	135,000	110,000	78,000	163,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	11 000	3.000	11,000	22,000
Ex. to G. B.	23,000	9,000	8 000	20,300
Ex. to F'ce	2,000	4,000	—	—
Ex. o'r F. P.	9,000	1,000	6,000	9,000
Total Exp'ts	34,000	14,000	14,000	29 000

Of the new crop the Circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT, for the steamer of this week, remarks:

"Since my last circular we have accounts of a sudden rise of about ten feet in the Mississippi River at St. Louis, which had not entirely ceased on the 22d inst, but no damage is likely to ensue from this, because the Ohio remains quite low. I am able to report a slight fall in the river at Vicksburg; the process of the fall from that point to the Gulf must necessarily be slow, as the water covering the overflowed lands has to find its way back to the main channel. The critical period is now passed, and as it is improbable that any further damage will occur, the public mind is more disposed to adopt the estimate of 250,000 bales as the loss to the crop from this long-continued and disastrous inundation. The rains alluded to in my last circular have ceased, and do not appear to have caused any general damage. We are again receiving favorable accounts of the growing crop, though it is not as forward as was hoped."

Some small parcels of Fraser's River gold dust were received by the *Moses Taylor* to-day, and deposited in the Assay office.

The managers of the LaCrosse Company have issued notice to the recipients of the "Corruption Bonds" employed in pushing the Land Grant through the Wisconsin Legislature in 1856, that the same must be returned and cancelled, or, in default, an exposure and law suit will follow. The first circular is addressed to the *honorables* of the Legislative and Executive Departments; the second to the lobby members. They run as follows:

"OFFICE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 27 William-st., New-York, July 13, 1858.

SIR: A Committee has been appointed by our Company to attend specially to its financial affairs. Our first desire is to call in all those bonds generally known as 'corruption bonds.'

Wishing to avoid any open demonstration in reference to the transaction with which your name, among many others, has been associated, I have simply to request that you will return to the Company the bonds you are reported to have received while a member of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Your immediate attention to this matter is expected.

Yours, &c."

"OFFICE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 27 William-st., New-York, July 13, 1858.

SIR: A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the above Company, for the purpose of collecting in the bonds familiarly known as the 'corruption bonds.' I trust you will at once see the importance of immediately returning the bonds you received to the Company.

Respectfully, yours, &c."

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$2,236,733	$1,678,553	$1,061,016
Previously reported	43,166,603	40,513,579	34,108,949
Since Jan. 1	$45,403,339	$42,192,167	$35,169,965

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency	30c. ₱ 100 @ ¾	Illinois and Wis.	—@1¼
New-England and New-Jer.	15c. ₱ 100 @ ¼	Virginia	⅛@ ⅜
Phil. & Baltimore	1-5@ ⅜	Michigan	—@1
Interior Penna.	⅜@ ½	Tennessee	—@2
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½	Free Ind	1¼@1½
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind. and Missouri	½@ ¾	La. and Mobile	⅜@ ½
South Carolina & Georgia	⅞@1	Canada	⅛@ ⅜
North Carolina	1¼@1½	Assorted packages	N. Y. State, ⅛ discount. Assorted packages N. Eng. States, ¼ disc't.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	90	93
120 acre warrants	79	82
160 acre warrants	91	94

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	buying ½ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 85@$4 87
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish ½ and 1-16th ₱ oz	1 22 —
Spanish Dollars	1 17@1 10	Gold.	
Five Franc Pcs	97@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ 3 86
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten Thaler pcs	7 86@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doubl's	16 30@16 40
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl's	15 50@16 65
Old Am. Half Dls	1 04@ —	Gold Am. Old	6 ₱ c. pm.
Old Am. Qr. Dls	1 02½@ —		
Spanish Qrs. each	25@ —		

Money Circular for the Country.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 27.

The week past was one of more decided interest in general business than usual of late, owing to some considerable speculative operations in Grain, Cotton and Sugars, and the partial opening of the Fall Trade in Dry Goods. The late advices received yesterday by Telegraph from England, have somewhat checked the movement in Cotton, and they are rather less encouraging for Breadstuffs. Of the latter, the supplies on this market are, for the moment, too limited for heavy operations. The Money and Exchange Markets remain quiet. The tendency to an advance in prices on London, noticed in our last circular, has been neutralized by the limited trade demand for the Mails of Saturday by the *Fulton*, and of to-day by the British steamer. The actual sales are mostly at 109¾ ₱ cent.; the extreme quotations, bank names, 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent. The export demand for Specie took out for Europe $1,031,443 last week. This morning we get $1,163,817 from California, with advices of continued excitement about the Fraser's River gold discoveries. The Bank Statement issued this morning shows the heaviest Specie and Deposit lines yet reported, notwithstanding the outgo of Specie noticed above. As this statement does not include the Bullion just in from California, nor the balances held in coin by the Government, we make the present stock of Specie in New-York over forty-two millions, viz.:

In Bank on Saturday	$35,515,243
In Sub-Treasury	5 335 940
From California to-day	1 163 817
Total reserve in New-York, July 27.	$42,015,000

The only important Railway return for June, reported since our last, is for the New-York Central line, $465,504, as against $571,536 same month last year. The domestic exchanges vary so slightly, and the amount of transactions at this season is so inconsiderable, as to render our quotations next to nominal. The bank balances this week are against Boston, and about even with Philadelphia. The tendency of Gold is from the neighboring cities and the West to New-York. The Stock market has sensibly gained in demand and prices since our last weekly report. Yesterday a strong speculative feeling was shown early in the day on the Western Railroad Shares—influenced, in good part, no doubt, by the resumption and declaration of half-yearly dividends by the Galena and Chicago Railroad, the August dividend of which is 4 ₱ cent. The calculation is indulged on the street that this example will soon be followed by the Rock Island, Michigan Central, and possibly other companies, which have been in suspension since the crisis; and the speculation in Western Shares is renewed to day with considerable vigor, carrying up Galena to 88¾, ex-dividend; Rock Island to 79½; Michigan Central to 64; Toledo to 39; and Michigan South to 24⅞ ₱ cent. There is a steady demand from good buyers for New-York Central, the August dividend on which, we are assured by parties likely to be well informed on the subject, will be four ₱ cent. as usual. The stock closed at noon to-day at 85⅜ ₱ cent., and subsequently sold at 86. A rise of 5 ₱ cent. since our last report has been established in Panama shares, which are in request at 110 ₱ cent. A heavy business is doing to-day (as yesterday) in the shares of the Reading Company, going up to 48½ ₱ cent., as against 45 this day week. The improved speculation in our Share list has partially diverted attention from State Stocks; but as the offerings of these at the Board have fallen off, the full prices of last week are paid for Missouris, Tennessees, &c. Of Missouris the sales are $250,000 at 85½@¾ to 85@85¼ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail Stock has advanced within the week from 85¼ to 91 ₱ cent., receding to-day to 89⅛ ₱ cent. The general market closed very strong this afternoon.

GROESBECK & HOYT.

Real Estate.... TUESDAY, July 27.

By order of Court, in the case of JONATHAN TIFFT and others *vs.* ANN STRIKER and others, Mr. LUDLOW sold a plot of ground, with 15 or 20 frame buildings thereon, on the east side of Ninth-avenue, embracing the whole front between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, being 165 feet deep on the former street, and 181.7 on the latter, and equal to 14 or 15 lots. It was offered for sale free and clear of all incumbrances except taxes and assessments. Terms, 20 ₱ cent. down, balance on August 16. Without making any very nice calculation of the value of this property, we should suppose it ought to be worth $20,000. But JOHN H. POWERS, Esq., bought it for $1,500. There is something about the property, or the sale, that is past our comprehension; but we presume Mr. POWERS, who is not only a lawyer, but a prominent and and accomplished real estate merchant, understands what the nature of the case is. When he finishes his searches, and secures to himself a clear and undisputed title, we hope he will give us an explanation of this purchase.

By order of Court in the case of JOHN A. WEEKS *vs.* JOHN E. BLISS, JOHN ROBINSON, JOSEPH FLETCHER and OSCAR B. FLETCHER, Mr. MULLER sold one of a row of three story and high-stoop brick houses on the north side of Eighteenth-street, 220 feet west of First-avenue; house 20x50 feet, lot half the block. This row of houses was built in 1855 and 1856 by Mr. BLISS, J. B. EDWARDS, (then HALEY & EDWARDS,) mason. They sold readily at from $8,500 to $9 500. This house was bought of Mr. BLISS by Mr. OSCAR B. (son of JOSEPH) FLETCHER. We should have supposed such a house in so good a neighborhood would have brought $7,000 readily enough on speculation, but it was bought by JOHN ROBINSON, one of the defendants, for $1,250 over a mortgage of $4,750, say for $6,000. This house was advertised by the Referee, Mr. CHAS. E. STRONG, as a "certain lot, piece, or parcel of land"—in what paper we know not, perhaps in BRANCH'S *Alligator*, or the weekly *Scenth Heavens* or the Spiritualists, or in BRIGHAM YOUNG'S *Mormon*, or in some other equally respectable and universally well known paper; for, be it known that the law, in its indulgent injustice, permits Referees and Sheriffs to advertise their "lots" of land *in any paper they choose to select, so it be only published in this County*; and what a rich and varied choice to select from among all the Dailies and Weeklies published in the county of New-York—over two hundred! The Referee or Sheriff can select whichever he likes, wherever interest, nepotism or favoritism may lead; aye, and we may also add, wherever malice or revenge may lead. We have already in hand a case where the spirit of robbery and extortion led the plaintiff to select a paper of all others in the County most unlikely to be seen. But we reserve this and other facts for a future occasion. The public will some day wake up to the monstrous injustice that is now being practised under the protecting ægis of LAW.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale to RUNYON W. MARTIN, Esq., of two full lots on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 450 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $2,800 each, all cash.

These brokers also desire to correct an error they made in Monday's paper, in reporting Mr. "A. JACOBS" as the seller of four lots to Mr. COBURN, in Forty-eighth-street. It was not A. JACOBS, but Mr. JOSEPH JACOBS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 27, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	—	22	—
Flour, bbls	2,356	1,956	3,158
Wheat, bushels	35,734	—	270
Corn, bushels	5,000	—	3,250
Rye, bushels	5.500	—	—
Oats, bushels	—	—	1,700
Malt, bags	—	800	—
Provisions, pkgs	—	516	141
Whisky, bbls	450	170	—
Feed, bags	—	260	—

ASHES—Are quiet at old prices; $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 12⅝c.; do. Orleans at 12¾c., and other grades at proportionate prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet for State and Western Flour; supplies continue limited; the demand is moderate, chiefly for home use; prices are heavy for common brands, and steady for other descriptions. Sour is wanted by shippers, but not at asking rates; sales 9,800 bbls.

Sour, ₱ bbl	$3 75@$4 00
Superfine State	4 10@ 4 15
Extra State	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 4 15
Superfine Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 20@ 4 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00